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Major's brave face, page 1

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**BY ALEXANDRA FREAN, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT**

Privacy proposals, page 1

Scientists appealed yesterday for 200 pairs of brothers and sisters both suffering from schizophrenia to help genetic research into the mental illness. A team from the University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, which has been given a £2.5 million grant, hopes that studying DNA from the siblings will enable defective genes to be identified.

Bianca Jagger, right, the former wife of Mick Jagger, yesterday accepted undisclosed libel damages over references to her in a book about the late pop artist Andy Warhol. Kevin Bays, her solicitor, told the High Court hearing that she felt she had been singled out for attack for no apparent reason. Leaving the court Mrs Jagger, 43, said the publishers had "sought to destroy everything I stand for."

Scientists appealed yesterday for 200 pairs of brothers and sisters both suffering from schizophrenia to help genetic research into the mental illness. A team from the University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, which has been given a £2.5 million grant, hopes that studying DNA from the siblings will enable defective genes to be identified.

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THE TIMES FRIDAY JULY 30 1993

## Case prompts calls for change Life for prisoner who killed while on home leave

By A Staff Reporter

A PRISONER with a long record of convictions for violence and rape who killed a barmaid while released on home leave was yesterday jailed for life for her murder.

Malcolm Smith, 41, who has 123 convictions, was freed for four days' unsupervised leave after serving only three months of an 18-month sentence for robbery and false imprisonment of a 70-year-old man.

Smith murdered Jayne Harvell, 26, a barmaid at the Pelican Wine Bar, Bournemouth, three days after he should have returned to Verne Prison, Portland, Dorset. Following his conviction at Winchester Crown Court, police reacted with anger to the decision to release Smith so early in his sentence and the Prison Reform Trust said the case highlighted the need for changes in the system governing prisoners' home leave.

Stephen Shaw, director of the trust, said: "I want the Verne Prison to hold an enquiry to find out why he was allowed to walk the streets. And I want the criminal justice system changed so that these sort of violent and dangerous men are not given their freedom. Those four days of home leave cost Jayne Harvell her life. How many other young women have got to die before the government finally realises that something needs to be done?"

The system of assessing a prisoner's eligibility for home leave needed to be simplified and procedures should be adhered to strictly. "Changes to the system are essential if public confidence is to be retained and further dreadful tragedies are to be avoided," Mr Shaw said.

A spokesman for the prison service said that there were

between 30,000 and 40,000 home visits allowed each year. About 94 per cent of prisoners returned on time, with most of the remainder returning within hours.

Derek Lewis, director-general of the service, had also set up a countrywide review of home leave, headed by a senior prison governor, which would consult with interested groups, victim representatives and academics.

The spokesman said the service was committed to the review by the government's white paper *Custody, Care and Justice*, issued in September 1991.

Prison authorities last night claimed the decision to release Malcolm Smith on home leave was correct. The decision had been examined since the incident and it was confirmed that the correct procedures had been followed.

At the moment, the prison service is carrying out a review of home leave procedures. "Guidance to governors on risk assessment has recently been reviewed and reinforced by the director-

general." But the spokesman denied the moves had been made because of the Smith case.

Smith, of no fixed address, pleaded not guilty to murdering Miss Harvell at her bedsit on June 1 last year. He had seen her photograph in the cell of a fellow inmate at the jail.

He was granted home leave to a Swindon hostel, but instead of going there he went to Bournemouth where he met Miss Harvell. She was bound, gagged and asphyxiated.

Mr Justice McKillop said: "At some stage in that terrible treatment of her the only sensible conclusion on the evidence is he raped her probably as she lay trusted and helpless on her bed in the position in which she was found." He told Smith: "You have become an extremely dangerous man."

Earlier, the court was told that Newcastle-born Smith was jailed for eight years at Newcastle Crown Court in 1981 for a sentence including unlawful wounding, possession of an imitation firearm and causing actual bodily harm.

In December 1987, he was sentenced to seven and a half years at Leeds Crown Court for nine separate offences including assault, threatening to kill and raping his fiancée two days before they were due to marry.

He was granted parole for those offences and went to stay with Christopher Day, 70, in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, in October 1991. At Reading Crown Court in December 1991, he was jailed for 18 months for robbing and falsely imprisoning Mr Day. He was on four days' home leave, having served six months of that sentence, when he murdered Miss Harvell.

Victim barmaid Jayne Harvell



Making tracks: Prince Harry at the double yesterday on his way to manning a Scimitar light tank. The eight-year-old prince clambered aboard the vehicle after carrying out his first official royal duty, during a visit with the Princess of Wales to the Light Dragoons at Haig Barracks at Bergen-Hohne, Germany, on the 12th anniversary of the princess's marriage. The princess is colonel-in-chief of the regiment and, with her son, inspected a guard of honour on the parade ground. After the formal duties, the prince

changed from navy blazer and grey trousers into fatigues and a black beret for a close look at the 10-tonne tank. He climbed aboard wearing a scaled-down tank commander's helmet and camouflage, and the Scimitar rolled through a mock battle scene. Meanwhile, the princess heard tales of the grim conditions facing British troops in Bosnia and sympathised as the wives explained that they rarely heard from their husbands because of a lack of telephone lines and uncertain mail deliveries.

## Freed child abuser gets four months on appeal

By JOHN YOUNG

A MAN who was freed on probation for attempting to have sexual intercourse with an eight-year-old girl whom a judge described as "no angel" was jailed for four months by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Giving judgment, Lord Taylor of Gosforth, the Lord Chief Justice, found the probationary sentence imposed on Karl Gambrell, 21, at Winchester Crown Court last month to be "unduly lenient". He also said Judge Starforth Hill's comment was unacceptable and should not have been made.

Gambrell's parents refused to comment afterwards, but the girl's father and mother said: "We still don't feel that justice has been done. We are still not happy."

Lord Taylor, sitting with Mr Justice Allott and Mr Justice Buckley, also denounced the way the press had reacted to the judge's comment. "We have to say that the way it was set upon by the media, extracted from its context and emblazoned in newspaper headlines is regrettable," he said. The judge had gone on to say that the girl could in no way be blamed for what had happened, but that had not appeared in many reports.

Gambrell had admitted trying to have sexual intercourse with the girl after climbing into her bed. The incident, which took place three years ago, came to light only last September.

Judge Starforth Hill decided not to jail him after social enquiry reports said that the girl was sexually experienced. Her abuser, then aged 18, was described as "inexperienced and immature". Yesterday's hearing was the result of the decision by Sir Nicholas Lyell, the attorney-general, to refer the sentence to appeal.

Lord Taylor said John Nutting, senior Treasury counsel, had argued that there were a number of aggravating features in the case, namely the girl's age and the nine-year gap between her and her abuser, the position of trust he had been in, and the effect of the abuse on the girl.

ChildLine, the telephone counselling service, last night welcomed the appeal court's decision. "This ruling affirms that children are not to blame," it said.

## Outspoken jail chief called to account

By BILL PROST

A PRISON governor who yesterday described how hard drugs and violent intimidation were a fact of life at his low-security jail in Suffolk has been summoned to the Home Office to explain himself.

David Sherwood said that were regularly available at Highpoint Prison, near Haverrill. The new governor, who took over three weeks ago, also spoke of the disturbing level of intimidation among inmates and should not have been made.

Mr Sherwood told how staff had only yesterday thwarted a bid to smuggle heroin to an inmate. "We have called police after what appears to have been an attempt by a visitor to pass two packets of drugs to a prisoner."

Prisoners and staff had described incidents of "taxing" - when one inmate regularly gives money to another under threat, he said. To avoid intimidation some inmates had asked to be put into solitary confinement.

Mr Sherwood's criticism met with a chilly response at the Home Office. A spokesman said yesterday: "We know nothing of this yet, no clearance was sought. Mr Sherwood did not tell us he was going to talk to the press. He has been told to report to his area prison service manager in London next Monday morning."

The governor had earlier said Highpoint had the worst drugs record he had encountered during 32 years in the prison service. Crack had been manufactured in tea urns - "but we think we have put a halt to that for the moment".

Mr Sherwood, 59, said he had "gone public to reveal the true picture of life at the prison, so that both the public and the Home Office would know what is happening".

While praising the efforts of Ron Curtis, his predecessor, the governor said controlling the problems that beset the low-security, category C jail was like "trying to keep the Mississippi back while all was flooding in around".

He called on the Home Office to introduce new security measures, including more surveillance cameras and drug detection equipment.

## Bogus doctor detained

By A Staff Reporter

A BOGUS doctor dressed in a surgeon's gown, and examined X-rays in the operating theatre, scrubbing-up room at a hospital in Leeds last November, a court heard yesterday.

Paul Birt, 31, had also posed as a doctor at a hospital in York hours earlier where he told the parents of a girl injured in a road accident that their daughter would live. She died hours later.

John Stobart, prosecuting, told Nottingham Crown Court that Birt's previous record included convictions for deception when he posed as a doctor at London hospitals.

After pretending to be a doctor at York District Hospital, Birt drove to St James's Hospital, Leeds, where he was seen near the operating theatre in the scrubbing-up room examining X-rays, Mr Stobart said.

Birt admitted dangerous driving, taking a car, the theft of a radio pager, obtaining a radio pager by deception, the theft of car keys and impersonating a doctor. He also admitted breaching a probation order imposed last year for handling stolen goods, reckless driving, theft and obtaining property by deception.

The judge told Birt it was clear he needed medical treatment. He ordered Birt to be admitted to Stockton Hall Hospital in Yorkshire, making no order as to how long he should remain there.

## British girl cannot recall knife attack

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN BORDEAUX

POLICE officers keeping a vigil beside the bed of Kery Clegg, the 18-year-old Briton who was attacked and left for dead near Bordeaux, France, 11 days ago, said she was still unable to give them any information.

Miss Clegg, of Blackburn, Lancashire, who is said to be out of danger, has been able to talk to doctors and her family, but cannot tell detectives anything about her attacker. "We know she left London on July 14, but we have not found a single trace of her between then and when she was found," said Alain Guglielmi, the deputy prosecutor of Bordeaux.

Helene Miel, a spokesman for Pellegrin hospital in Bordeaux, said: "She is fully conscious and is talking and eating quite normally. Fortunately she doesn't remember anything about the attack. That makes it complicated for the police, but it is better for her, and will help her to recover more easily."

Miss Clegg, who told her

parents she was looking for a fruit-picking job in France, lay in a quarry 12 miles northeast of Bordeaux for two days before she was found on July 19 by a local worker. She was naked except for a black T-shirt, suffering knife wounds to her throat, third degree sun burns and dehydration. Police said she did not appear to have been sexually assaulted.

Police yesterday began circulating photographs of Miss Clegg in the hope that campsite owners and hotel keepers might be able to help them to piece together her movements.

M Guglielmi said one of the few clues to Miss Clegg's activities was a cash register receipt. Otherwise, the investigators did not even know how she came to be in the area. "We don't know exactly who she's been through and, of course, deep shock is normal in this kind of crime."

Miss Clegg, who had trained as a care worker, had been given a placement and the offer of a job but, according to local sources, her wish to see more of the world beyond Blackburn was stronger than the attraction of a steady job. Locals describe her as quiet and friendly, but a very determined character.

Peter Crook, her stepfather, said before leaving France: "She got one of those bugs about working abroad. She has been in and out of work but she got fed up with hanging around."

Lillian Crook, her mother, said: "You know what teenagers are like. They get something in their heads and they won't budge. You just can't tell them what to do. They dig their heels in."

Kery Clegg, left for dead with her throat cut

## Murder charges dropped

By NICHOLAS WATT

CHARGES were dropped last night against two teenagers accused of murdering black schoolboy Stephen Lawrence in a racially motivated attack.

Neville and Doreen Lawrence, who are burying their son in Jamaica, were said by relatives in London to be shocked and upset.

The two teenagers accused of murdering Stephen, 18, an A-level student who wanted to be an architect, on April 22, were released from police custody after the Crown Prosecution Service dropped charges because of insufficient evidence.

The pair, aged 16 and 18, from Lewisham, southeast London, were due to be committed for trial next week. They were brought before the New Thames Youth Court, east London, yesterday where the CPS discontinued proceedings. The police murder enquiry is continuing.

Stephen, from Eltham, southeast London, was stabbed at a bus stop after he was allegedly surrounded by four to six white youths. He ran 250 yards before collapsing on the pavement and died in hospital soon afterwards.

Stephen's murder sparked anti-racist demonstrations all over the capital. Police described the incident as racially motivated because of remarks made before the stabbing.

## Canoe enquiry urges tighter controls

By ROBIN YOUNG

AN ENQUIRY into the canoeing disaster in which four sixth-formers died on a school expedition in Lyme Bay, Dorset, has concluded that a new national register of outdoor activity centres is urgently required.

Dean Sayer, Rachel Walker, Simon Dunn, and Claire Langley, all from Southway comprehensive in Plymouth, died in March after their canoes became swamped and they had spent hours in the sea. Four other girls, two instructors and a teacher

survived. The report, following an internal enquiry by Devon County Council, prepared by Simon Jenkin, Devon's chief education officer, and Philip Jenkinson, the county solicitor, says that a national independent registration system "should be developed as soon as possible".

The authors urge that once a registration system is set up no publicly funded school or youth group should be allowed to use any centre that has not been properly registered.

The report says that the body ultimately responsible

for registration and regulation should be the Health and Safety Executive. The registration system "should include the recording and monitoring of details of individuals' qualifications; provide for reports of accidents and near-miss incidents; and the HSE should report publicly each year on its work in this field."

The report's full text is not being released because of pending legal actions.

The families of the dead pupils joined June Mowforth, the school's acting head, at a news conference in Plymouth yesterday. The parents are

campaigning for a public enquiry and want the government to implement the council's findings immediately.

Carolyn Langley, Claire's mother, said that any criminal prosecution resulting from the deaths could take up to three years. She added: "The regulations have to come out now, it's no good waiting. This year alone over one million children have booked into centres. How many of those are going to come home?"

Eric Forth, the schools minister, said yesterday that the report would receive urgent and careful attention.

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# Whittam Smith tries to raise cash and retain control

BY ALEXANDRA FREAN  
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE long-simmering crisis at *The Independent* was revealed yesterday with the news that Andreas Whittam Smith, a founder of the newspaper, will step down as chief executive of Newspaper Publishing, the holding company for the daily and its sister Sunday publication.

Mr Whittam Smith, 56, who launched the newspaper in 1986, will remain for the time being as editor of *The Independent* and concentrate on developing it and *The Independent on Sunday* in an attempt to reverse a decline in sales. His departure as chief executive comes in the midst of a long struggle for control of the ailing titles. Mr Whittam Smith is said to be fighting a losing rearguard action against takeover by the powerful *El Pais* and *La Repubblica* newspaper groups in Spain and Italy.

Senior executives from the continental newspaper groups were represented at a full board meeting of Newspaper Publishing yesterday. Directors agreed a business plan

■ Top level reshuffles and a fresh injection of ideas and cash are seen by shareholders as the answers to declining sales



Whittam Smith: will continue as editor

advanced by Mr Whittam Smith to finance changes that are seen as crucial to the survival of both titles.

The plan is believed to include a £1 million advertising budget to launch the titles' first campaign since the general election in April last year and a further £2.3 million to develop both papers. The *In-*

dependent has been trying to raise cash from the City for fresh investment but has found no takers and has fallen back on its overdraft facility of about £8 million. Media analysts doubt whether Mr Whittam Smith's plans to use about £4 million of the overdraft facility will be enough to fight the autumn promotional battle that faces all broadsheet newspapers.

The sources believe the two continental publishers, the main shareholders in Newspaper Publishing, will insist on a rights issue early next year to raise cash. That would enable *El Pais* and *La Repubblica* to raise their 39 per cent stake in the group to 50 per cent and take control.

The announcement ends months of speculation about the future of the two *Independent* titles, which are fourth in the daily and Sunday markets and losing sales. The average

sales of the daily are nearly 10 per cent down on a year ago and the company is believed to be trading at a loss, despite a small pre-tax profit for the year to September 1992.

The deal will also take some heat off Mr Whittam Smith, who has come under pressure by his continental shareholders to relinquish one of his roles. They have become increasingly anxious about the eroding value of their shares. *El Pais* and *La Repubblica* are the biggest-selling papers in their respective countries, have a strong cashflow and are keen to expand their European interests.

Mr Whittam Smith will stand down as chief executive when a replacement can be found, probably in the autumn. He will remain on the board as deputy chairman. Sir Kit McMahon, a former deputy director of the Bank of England, was yesterday appointed non-executive director. The appointment is seen as an attempt to improve Newspaper Publishing's credibility in the City. The board has been unable to find a UK investor to take a stake of up to 20 per cent.



Falling heroes: Geoffrey Holmes, 73, undergoes parachute training at Netheravon, Wiltshire, in readiness for next year's planned jump to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the ill-fated Battle of Arnhem. Although 120 veterans of wartime airborne operations will train for the big day, only half are

expected to get through the rigorous course (Alan Hazlton writes). The oldest volunteer, yet to begin his refresher course, is Lt Col Pat Glover, 85, famous for having jumped over Holland with a live chicken inside his tunic, intended as a source of eggs during the battle. The chicken was a casualty of

enemy action, and was buried with military honours. Yesterday afternoon low cloud and strong wind put paid to hopes of getting the pensioner parachutists airborne after the first squad, armed with doctor's certificates and boundless enthusiasm, reported for basic training.

## 'M25 Three' lose appeal hearing

BY STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

THE so-called "M25 Three" lost their appeal against convictions for a murder and a series of violent attacks amid uproar in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Michael Davis, 26, and Raphael Rowe, 25, screamed abuse at the judges' decision before being bundled into the cells, to be followed quietly by Randolph Johnson, 28.

Nigel Leskin, solicitor for Rowe, said later that he would ask Michael Howard, the home secretary, to take the unusual step of sending the case back to the Court of Appeal again. "The judgment is in effect dishonest and is an absurdity in logic and fact," he said.

The men were jailed at the Old Bailey in March 1990 for offences linked to an area of the M25. They were convicted for the murder of Peter Hurst, 39, in Wokingham, Surrey, in December 1988. He was dragged from his car and kicked to death. The same night, a man was stabbed and a couple tied up when homes in Oxford and Fitcham were ransacked.

Johnson, of no fixed address, was also jailed for 15 years for robbery, causing grievous bodily harm, and a separate incident involving a rape, while Rowe and Davis — both of Sydenham, south London — received 15 years for

robbery, grievous bodily harm and firearms offences.

Upholding the convictions, Lord Justice Leonard and Mr Justice Scott Baker, said that taking all the evidence relating to the timing and events of that night and the succeeding days, there was no basis for saying there was "even a lurking doubt" about their safety. He added: "On the contrary, the case against them all was, and remains, a formidable one."

Counsel for the men had said there was a "bedrock of doubt" underlying the case and no scientific evidence linking them with the crimes. Despite the fact that the three men were black the victims described the assailants as two white and one black.

Counsel for the Crown said that the appeal judges should "hesitate long" before intervening. The jury was aware of the inconsistencies and mysteries of the case while the trial judge had presented a model summing up.

After the hearing Valerie Davis, 28, Davis's sister, expressed her anger at the decision. She said: "We are not going to stop. We're going to take it further right to the end." She said they were prepared to go to the House of Lords and to the European Courts of Justice if need be.

## Bull terriers freed after 18 months in kennels

BY NICHOLAS WATT

POLICE yesterday returned three bull terriers to their owner a year and a half after seizing them as dangerous dogs in an operation which led to kennel fees of more than £40,000.

As Maria McCormack picked up her dogs from Brixton police station in south London after magistrates ruled they were not dangerous, the Home Office said it was considering a plan to end confusion over the issue. The British Veterinary Association and the Kennel Club have proposed the setting up of regional panels to determine whether an individual dog should be deemed to belong to a dangerous breed.

Ms McCormack's dogs were seized after police claimed that they were unlicensed pit bull terriers which, under the Dangerous Dogs Act, have to be put down. She said that the dogs were Staffordshire and English bull terriers which are not listed in the act as dangerous dogs.

Under the act, introduced after a series of attacks on children, pit bulls, Dobermans, Rottweilers, and American pit bull terriers are listed as dangerous dogs. They must be licensed, spayed or neutered. Unlicensed dogs covered by the act are put down. Hundreds of owners have disputed seizures because many dogs with pit bull characteristics are not listed in the act. While these cases are in dispute dogs are held securely until the owner can prove that the dog is not covered by the act.

## Lady Foster was 'too grand to be searched'

BY RICHARD DUCE

LADY Foster and her daughter were yesterday described in the High Court as being "so insufferably grand" that they were above the need for routine customs checks at Heathrow Airport.

A customs officer had no alternative but to arrest them for obstruction after they refused to have their baggage searched, a jury was told. Lady Foster, 45, wife of Sir Norman Foster, the architect, was first questioned because she had a Jordanian visa in her passport at the time of United Nations sanctions against Iraq in late 1990.

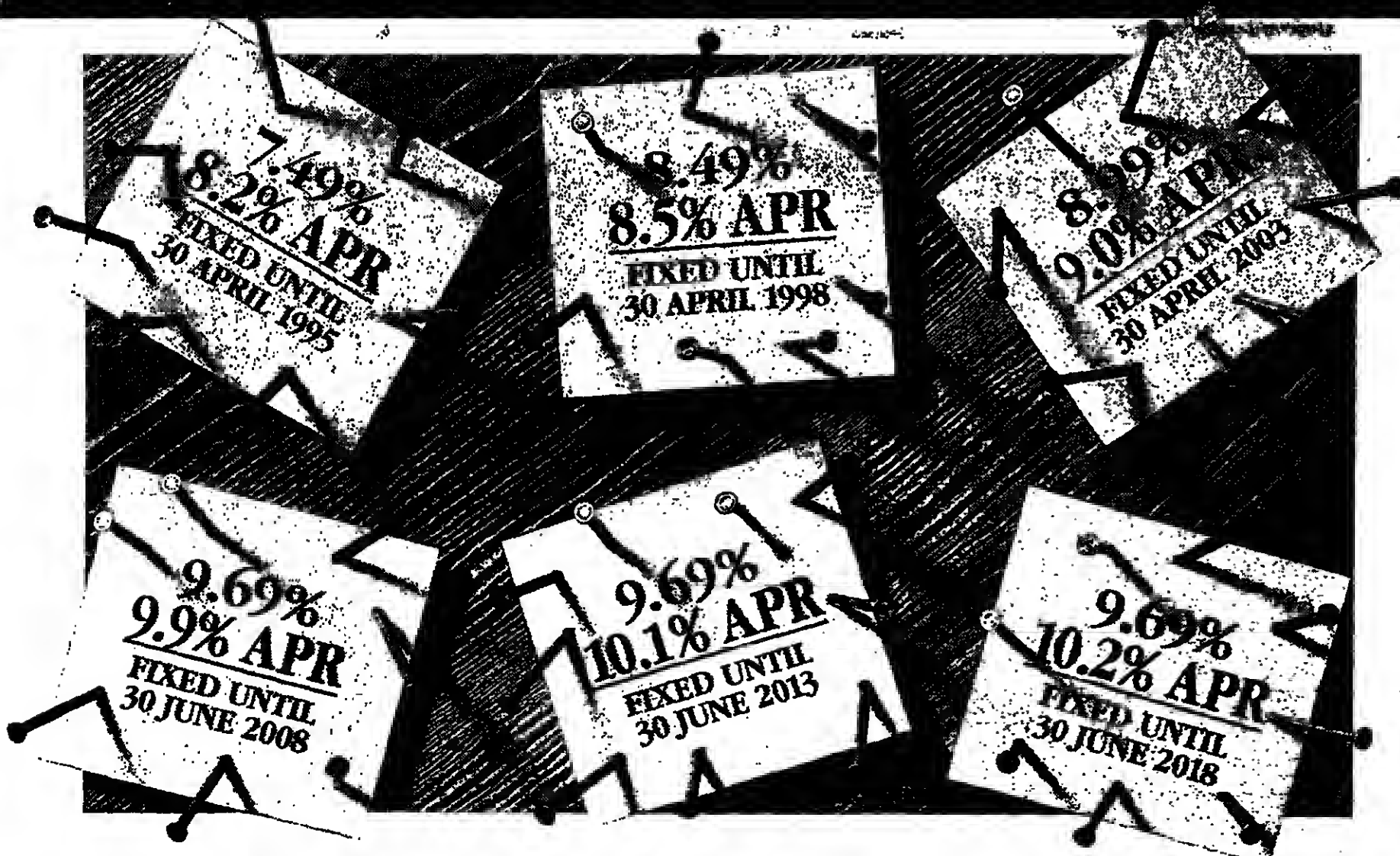
Robert Seabrook QC, defending the Customs against an action by Lady Foster and her daughter India Langmead, 27, for false imprisonment and slander by conduct, said: "The question is whether these two passengers were so insufferably grand as to think they were above tolerances that we all have to allow for in this day and age."

Mr Seabrook said in his closing speech: "Lady Foster and her daughter allege they have been humiliated. They represent themselves to you as victims of nasty, brutal, sarcastic and mocking customs officers. You may think, having heard the evidence, that is a perversion of the truth."

Lady Foster, of Battersea, south London, and her daughter say they were frogmarched across the terminal to separate interview rooms, a claim dismissed as "outrageous" by Mr Seabrook.

The case continues today.

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مركز رة صل



## Catholics warn of defections over contraception ban

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

ROMAN Catholics yesterday warned of mass defections and further alienation from their church when the Pope restates the ban on artificial contraception.

Catholic women in England, angered by what will be regarded as a backwards step, warned that a new encyclical on morality may be the final straw for a church already near breaking point. At least one priest has threatened to resign.

According to one source, internal critics are attempting to halt publication of *Veritatis Splendor*, a 130-page doctrinal encyclical which is due out this autumn. The encyclical underlines papal infallibility, and thereby ratifies the controversial teaching that artificial birth control is wrong.

Helen Stewart, an international president of St Joan's Alliance, a body which campaigns for equality, said: "If this document is an outright condemnation... it will drive people out of the church. There cannot be many Catholics who do not use some form of contraception. Men and women should be allowed to make decisions affecting their lifestyles according to their own individual consciences."

Mary Grey, professor of contemporary theology at Southampton University, said: "We have seen already what an appalling rift there has been among loyal Catholics. The alienation can only increase."

But Josephine Robinson, chair of the Association of Catholic Women, said: "The church's teaching on this has always been the same. There is no possibility of a change of doctrine." Increasing abortions and child abuse stemmed from the trivialisation of sexuality, she said.

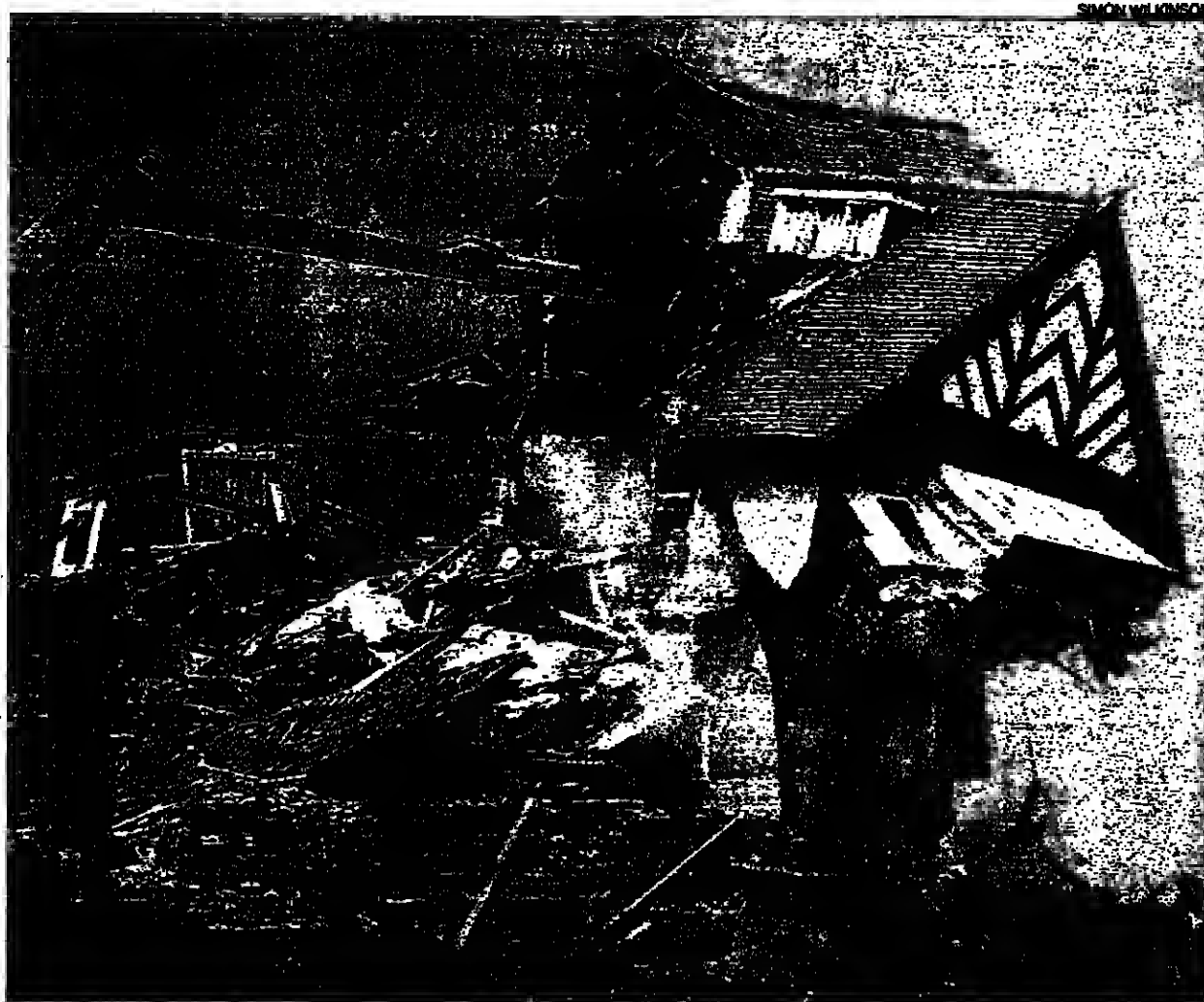
At present, the Pope can make an infallible pronouncement together with a council of the church, or *ex cathedra*, from the chair. Theologians say the new encyclical will argue also that the teaching authority of the church can be infallible and that the Pope will go on to interpret infallibly the nature of sexuality, marriage and the family.

The 1968 encyclical, *Humanae Vitae*, which said sex must have procreative as its ultimate end and that contraception was against nature, was not infallible. Many Catholics felt, therefore, they could ignore it without placing themselves outside the church.

According to a letter in today's *Tablet*, *Humanae Vitae* "gravely injured the prestige of the papacy". John Wilkins, the editor, said: "The Pope has said that people who do not accept *Humanae Vitae* are, in practice, atheists. But it was stated in 1968 that this was not an infallible document, and they cannot in retrospect make something infallible that was not."

Hans Küng, the German theologian whose licence to teach Catholic theology was withdrawn by the church in 1979 following his attacks on papal infallibility, said the church was facing "a new case of Galileo". Infallibility has lost so much credit, that fewer and fewer Catholics, even in Britain, will accept this doctrine.

The Catholic Church in Scotland has employed accountants to investigate priests' finances after Inland Revenue enquiries. A Revenue spokesman said: "This could also be moving across the border very soon."



Journey's end: the four-star Holbeck Hall hotel, Scarborough, left teetering on the cliff edge since part of it slid into the sea in June, gets a helping nudge yesterday as work starts on demolishing the remains

## Elton John sale raises Aids funds

By JOHN SHAW

ELTON John's personal record collection sold for more than £181,000 yesterday with the money going to the Terrence Higgins Trust, to help HIV and Aids sufferers.

The collection, which consists of more than 25,000 LPs and 23,000 singles, was sold intact by tender at Sotheby's in London and went to a private collector in St Louis, Missouri. His bid of £181,694 beat others from all over the world when bids closed at 11am and exceeded the pre-sale estimate of between £100,000 and £150,000.

The buyer, who wished to remain anonymous, said he was happy the money was going to "such a worthy charity". The trust is in its tenth year and the singer donated his collection after meeting staff and patients during a recent visit to its offices in London.

Sotheby's annual rock and pop auction saw the bright red leather jacket worn by Michael Jackson for his 1983 video *Thriller* sold for £3,220, while a gold disc earned by Jimi Hendrix for his album *Electric Ladyland* went above estimate for £4,600.

## Hotels told to cut the Basil factor

By MARIANNE CURRIE

A SCHEME to cut the Basil Fawley factor from English hotels and create a friendlier atmosphere for tourists was launched by the English Tourist Board yesterday.

Welcome Host aims to teach hoteliers how to handle complaints, make guests feel at ease, create a good first impression and communicate effectively by telephone. Shop assistants, bank clerks, waiters, taxi drivers, leisure attractions staff and museum curators are expected to go on the one-day course.

The move has in part been prompted by fears that the British are turning their backs on England for holidays and are increasingly heading overseas, especially for the Continent.

Adèle Biss, chairman of the board, said she launched its annual report that England's share of UK residents' tourism had fallen from 68 per cent of all trips in 1989 to 65 per cent in 1992. England's share of overall tourism spending had fallen from 35 per cent to 32 per cent.

Tourism in England was improving, however, she said. "The English holiday scene is vastly improved from that of 25 years ago when the mass defection to the Costas began. If many people's perceptions are out of date, the industry and the ETB needs to do more to challenge them."

## Cameras to fight crime in Glasgow

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH, SCOTLAND CORRESPONDENT

A NETWORK of closed-circuit television cameras is to be installed in the centre of Glasgow as part of a campaign to make the city the safest in Europe.

Glasgow Development Agency is backing the Citywatch scheme, and shops and businesses are being asked to contribute half the £1 million cost of the 32-camera system. The rest will come from public funds. The first cameras will be fully operational by Christmas.

The scheme's promoters believe the cameras will bring an extra 225,000 people into the city centre and create 1,500 jobs. Paul Smith, of the agency, said: "We decided to install cameras after a survey showed that many people no longer felt good about coming into the city centre."

In 1992 there were 24,586 crimes in the city centre, including one murder, 17 attempted murders and 256 serious assaults. Mr Smith said an estimated 33 per cent more people would use the city centre if the area were monitored by cameras.

Bill Neish, chairman of the finance committee of Citywatch and general manager of Glasgow's Marks & Spencer, said: "The only people who are not going to like Citywatch are the people that it is designed to combat."

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## Fruitful time for the sweetest bargains

By JOE HOLDEN

TRADITIONAL fruits are cheap and plentiful this week. Bananas are the week's best buy at under 45p a lb. Cypriot and Turkish white grapes are less than 25p each. Cape Packham pears are less than 40p a lb and Spanish Galia melons under £1.

Recent mild wet weather has slowed the arrival of many homegrown vegetables, but courgettes are less than 65p a lb. English celery, less than 60p a lb, is this week's best buy for salads.

At Gateway lamb outlets are £2.68 a lb, a saving of 70p on last week, and beef fore ribs are £1.98 a lb, a saving of 67p. Asda has cut the price of boneless chicken breast by £1 to £6.59, and Sainsbury has reduced the price of fresh chickens by 50p.

The weather has also affected fish landings but there is still a wide variety. Most best buys are oil-rich fish including Scottish mackerel, at around 90p a lb, sardines and pilchards, around £1.25 a lb, and Scottish herrings, around 75p a lb. The week's recommended bargain is grey mullet at £1.90 a lb.

This week's advertised best buys: Asda: red/green mixed apples, 99p for ten; cherries, 79p a lb; unsmoked mindless back

bacon, 99p for 200g; smoked salmon, £1.99 for 100g.

Gateway: punnet peaches, 64p for eight; honey lemons, 45p a lb; ready carved lamb joint, £1.59 for 340g; breaded hoki portions, £1.19 for 9oz. Harrods: California Hass avocados, 30p each; pork pies, £1.60 each; garlic biltong, £1.80 a lb; sea bass, £3.75 a lb. Iceland: frozen mixed vegetables, £1.29 for 4lb; Brussels/Ardennes pate, 89p for 170g; thin cut ham, £1.99 for 40 slices; cod steaks in oven batter, £2.49 for six.

Marks & Spencer: cocktail sausages, 75p a lb; chicken legs, £1.49 for four; pork sausages, £1.09 a lb; frozen large prawns, £3.99 for 400g. Sainsbury: Charentais melon, 79p each; Guyot pears, 45p a lb; quiche lorraine, 99p for 450g; Wiltshire ham, 69p a lb. Sainsbury: white seedless grapes, 98p a lb; closed cup mushrooms, 64p a lb; pork bone in leg, 99p a lb; sausages £1.49 a lb.

Tesco: Granny Smith apples, 28p a lb; pork chops, £1.34 a lb; sirloin steak, £4.68 a lb; cod fillet loin, £2.99 a lb. Waitrose: aubergines, 58p a lb; ruby mango, £1.49 for 4; Aberdeen Angus prime mince, £1.69 a lb; salmon tail joints, £2.99 a lb.

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# New faith in the economy gives Tories cause for hope

BY PETER RIDDELL

VOTERS have become more optimistic about the outlook for the economy over the next 12 months and less worried about unemployment than at any time since last summer.

The latest MORI poll for *The Times*, which puts the Tories on their lowest rating since the end of 1981, shows that the proportion of voters expecting the general economic condition of the country to improve has risen from 28 to 35 per cent over the past month.

The number expecting the economic condition to get worse has declined from 35 to 28 per cent. Consequently, the net balance expecting an improvement rather than a deterioration has moved from minus seven points at the end of June to plus seven points now.

The economic optimism index was positive in April and May after being heavily negative over the autumn and winter following the debate

over the withdrawal of sterling from the European exchange-rate mechanism and the hold-up to the end of the recession.

Over time there is normally a correlation between positive ratings for the economic optimism index and voting

## STATE OF THE ECONOMY

Do you think that the general economic condition of the country will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?



Source: MORI

intentions. Judging by past trends, a sustained positive net balance of economic optimism should improve the standing of the Conservatives, all other things being equal.

The improvement in optimism has been above average among women and among middle-aged and older people. This change has been reflected in a fall in the proportion saying that unemployment is among the most important issues facing Britain today. This now stands at 66 per cent, down three points over the past month, compared with a peak of 81 per cent in February. However, unemployment is still mentioned by twice the number of people referring to any other issue.

Second in the list is the National Health Service, mentioned by just under a third as among the most important issues.

Otherwise, the only significant change over the past

month has been a rise from 9 to 19 per cent in the number who mentioned Europe. That may reflect the prominence of the Commons debates over the Maastricht treaty during last weekend when the interviews for the poll were undertaken. Mentions of Europe have tended to fluctuate, reflecting the prominence of the issue in the headlines. They were at the current level, or higher, in the last four months of last year after sterling left the exchange-rate mechanism and when the government was facing fierce battles over Maastricht.

MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,689 adults at 147 sampling points across Britain. Interviews were conducted face-to-face on July 22 to 26. Data were weighted to match the profile of the population.

© MORI/The Times

Leading article, page 15



Line of fire: Major and Smith bear the brunt of the voters' dissatisfaction

## Shipyards clash over report by audit office

BY BILL FROST

RIVAL shipbuilders traded broadsides yesterday after the publication of an independent report into the circumstances surrounding Swan Hunter's loss of a Royal Navy contract to rivals VSEL.

As reported in *The Times* yesterday, the enquiry's findings vindicate the defence department's decision on price grounds. VSEL won the contract to build a helicopter carrier for the Royal Navy because the company's bid, at £139 million, was £71 million lower than Swan Hunter's tender, the National Audit Office said in its report.

Directors of VSEL yesterday conceded that they had cut their price to the bone because the future of their Barrow-in-Furness yard depended upon winning surface ship orders to make up for falling volumes of submarine-building work.

The price difference was the "primary determinant" in the Ministry of Defence's conclusion that the most cost-effective solution was to award the contract to VSEL, the report added. The audit office said that in reaching its decision the ministry "treated both tenderers in a fair and even-handed manner".

Lord Chalfont, chairman of VSEL, said yesterday: "We trust that this report will put an end to the unfounded accusations that have been levelled in recent weeks, and that we can now get on with the building of the ship without further distraction."

Dr Roger Vaughan, a director of Swan Hunter and consultant to the receivers called in after the loss of the order, claimed a moral victory. "The report says clearly that our design for the carrier was acceptable. I also believe our price was realistic too. VSEL won by deciding to use shareholders' cash to subsidise the tender."

Dr Vaughan warned defence ministers of the danger attached to allowing the industry to be dominated by one shipbuilder. "There is a real need for competition. What I find disappointing is that you can only win a contract now by taking a loss."

## Ashdown retains support

PADDY Ashdown is the only party leader with a positive approval rating among voters, according to the latest MORI poll for *The Times* (Peter Riddell writes).

John Major's rating, measuring those satisfied with his performance less those dissatisfied, is the lowest for any prime minister, with less than a fifth positive and nearly three-quarters negative. John Smith, who had a positive rating last year, now has more voters dissatisfied than satisfied with him as Labour leader.

The leaders of third parties generally enjoy a more positive rating than those of the two main parties since fewer people dislike them. Half the electorate are satisfied with Mr Ashdown and just over a quarter dissatisfied. This is similar to the ratings which David Steel had.

## New think tank attempts to get Britain moving

Demos, the think tank of the anguished centre, is not afraid to be iconoclastic. That is obviously the way to attract media attention, even if Demos has yet to demonstrate its influence on policymakers. Its first pamphlet urged a far-reaching rethink of the way we pay taxes. Its second, by Tory MP Alan Duncan, called for the break-up of the clearing banks, the end of mortgage subsidies and independence for the Bank of England. Now Sir Douglas Hague, a former adviser to Baroness Thatcher in Downing Street, proposes a cultural revolution in Britain's institutions.

Sir Douglas's thesis, under the irritatingly trendy title of *Transforming the Dinosaurs*, is in the long line of "What is wrong with Britain?" analyses. For him, many British institutions have lost confidence, and are too often inflexible and reluctant to learn. Senior executives remain in their jobs for too long and many organisations resist ideas from outside. He points to weaknesses in corporate governance in the private sector and the inward-looking character of schools, universities and the civil service.

His solution is the familiar one that rising executives should move around more frequently and established institutions should adapt themselves to learn more from outsiders. Under the slogan of five years in the job, ten years in the organisation, he argues that movement should be encouraged between organisations, not simply within them, through long-term career moves and not short-term exchanges. Anyone who has been in the same job for 20 years should immediately resign, so no England cricket captain would be affected.

Specifically, school teachers should work in one or two non-school jobs before the age of 40, and preferably during their early 30s. University lecturers should also spend time in the

private sector. Public sector projects should have clearly defined tasks over a specified period, after which the assumption should be that they will be closed unless there is a good reason for continuing.

With a final flourish, he also proposes that one or two Oxford or Cambridge colleges should be closed each year, at least over the next two decades. Each could be allowed to reopen after three years, on the understanding that no one who had ever taught in either university could join the resurrected college.

There is much sense among some of the wilder ideas. However, Sir Douglas does not mention elected politicians. The British institution most obviously suffering from a staleness and a lack of fresh ideas is the present government after more than 14 years in office. Ten of the present cabinet have defied his ten-year rule since they have been either ministers or whips continuously since 1979. No wonder they often sound uninspiring.

The same criticism applies to the Commons as a whole. The veterans may offer shrewd judgment and "bottom" but most of the lively thinking comes from MPs who have been in the House for less than ten years. In America, more than a quarter of states have approved limits on the length of terms of congressmen. That is a crude and arbitrary restriction which would deprive the Commons of many valuable members. Nonetheless, the House would be more in touch if more ordinary MPs served for, say, a couple of parliaments rather than regarded politics as a career. And Lady Thatcher would have had a happier end if she had followed Sir Douglas's guidelines and retired in 1989 after ten years in Downing Street.

*Transforming the Dinosaurs*, Demos, 120, Wilton Road, London SW1V 1JZ.

PETER RIDDELL

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THE TIMES FRIDAY JULY 30 1993

## Only final report may bring extent of government duplicity into focus

# Scott enquiry adjourns after months of slow progress

By Christopher Elliott and Michael Dynes

THE Scott enquiry into arms exports to Iraq, which has gone into recess for the summer, will return in September to question senior political figures, including past and present cabinet members, who have been named in the affair.

Baroness Thatcher and Alan Clark, the former minister whose testimony led to the dropping of the charges against three Matrix Churchill directors, are among those likely to be called to give evidence in addition to their written statements.

Regular observers of the proceedings, housed in a former hotel opposite Buckingham Palace, wonder what they will tell us that we do not already know.

Three months of public hearings, during which 22 witnesses have given evidence in public and half a dozen from the intelligence agencies have spoken to Lord Justice Scott in camera, have confirmed what the public had gleaned over three years of press and television reports since the Gulf war: that the government and its civil servants bent over backwards to sell equipment to Iraq, breaching their own stringent guidelines on the export of arms to a country with an appalling human

rights record. Doing so regularly involved ministers and civil servants in making misleading statements to Parliament and the public.

There has been no clearer exposition of the duplicity of the machinery of government this century and yet it has failed to resonate in the press or on television.

Perhaps that is because witnesses have proved skilled at evading direct questions. Sir David Miers, Ambassador to Greece, was an assistant under-secretary of state at the Foreign Office between 1986 and 1989. He foregoes his diplomatic background to accuse Lord Justice Scott of asking trick questions and not understanding the Foreign Office. It was odd to watch two pillars of the establishment slug it out in public over two days. They could easily be members of the same London clubs.

Civil servants and politicians appeared in evidence to adopt a lawyer's stance. Never mind whether the defendant is guilty or not; he deserves the best defence. Therefore they were deeply uncomfortable when questioned about the morality of ministers who wanted to suppress a relaxation of guidelines on exports to Iraq because the public might be upset about the gassing of Kurds.

Their rush to the defensive, blocking answer has often exasperated Sir Richard Scott. He has made little headway in encouraging them to be more open, except with Mark Higgs, a former Iraqi desk officer, who said that "distorted" answers were given to parliamentary questions to avoid disclosing changes in policy.

Watching Sir Richard, who works well with Presley Baxendale QC, the enquiry's lawyer, it is clear that results will have come by a process of attrition rather than a "big bang". Given that the public



Wheels of justice: Lord Justice Scott prefers to pedal his way to work

has only been allowed a glimpse of the information stacked in the 100,000 internal Whitehall documents her team are sifting, all rests on what she tells us in her final report — and whom the learned judge indicts.

Lord Justice Scott began his

enquiry nine months ago and costs are estimated at well over £600,000 so far. Just a few days ago a written parliamentary answer disclosed that it had cost the Ministry of Defence alone £50,000 to provide papers.

As well as the MoD, the

Foreign Office, the Cabinet Office, HM Customs and, of course, M15 and M16, have all had officers preparing for the enquiry for a full year. There will be little change from £1 million, once the report is published in the early spring next year.

## Evidence made public to date

Guidelines designed to prevent exports of any equipment that would "significantly enhance" the Iran-Iraq conflict, issued in October 1984, were not made public for ten months. In the summer of 1985, there were four parliamentary questions a month asked about exports of defence equipment. But the civil servants and ministers who drafted the written answers failed to tell MPs about the guidelines, preferring to let them "filter out", according to Lord Howe, then Sir Geoffrey, foreign secretary.

Warnings in June 1989 from Lieutenant Colonel Richard Glazebrook, a defence ministry official responsible for vetting export licence applications for defence equipment, that Iraq was involved in a massive international arms procurement conspiracy were discounted and ignored by defence ministry arms salesmen. Meanwhile, ministers told Parliament they were adopting an "even-handed approach", when ten times more equipment was being sold to Iraq than Iran.

By the middle of the 1980s, the intelligence bureaucracy and civil servants suspected that defence equipment was reaching Iraq through Jordan. But the civil servants appeared to have turned a blind eye. In November 1987, a report from M16 alerted officials that machine tools manufactured by Matrix Churchill were being exported to Iraqi munitions factories. The report lay in a Foreign Office cupboard for two months. FO, trade and industry and defence ministry officials then recommended the equipment be given retrospective export licences.

After the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq in August 1988, William Waldegrave, foreign office minister, Alan Clark, trade and industry minister, and Lord Trefgarne, defence minister, relaxed the guidelines in an effort to secure new orders, especially from Iraq. But Sir Geoffrey felt it would be "too cynical" to announce the change while the FO was receiving thousands of letters protesting about Iraqi chemical attacks on the Kurds.

## THE TIMES WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

By Raymond Keene  
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

THE teenage chess prodigy Vladimir Kramnik started slowly in the FIDE Interzonal in Biel, Switzerland, with an unexpected defeat by the Dutchman Loek van Wely.

Since then he has been making up lost ground and this game is a fine example of his violent style, an all-out attack against the black king.

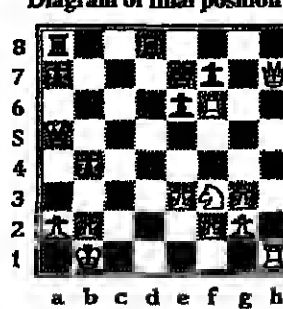
White: Vladimir Kramnik  
Black: A Abramovic  
Biel FIDE Interzonal 1993

Queen's Gambit Declined

1 Nf3 Nf6  
2 c4 e6  
3 Nc3 c5  
4 d4 Bb7  
5 Bf4 c6  
6 e3 Nbd7  
7 Qc2 Nh5  
8 Bg3 Ng3  
9 h3 g5  
10 Bx3 d5  
11 0-0-0 dxc4  
12 Bxc4 b5  
13 Bc3 Qa5  
14 Kf1 Bb6  
15 Nc4 Nf6  
16 Ng5 c5  
17 Nxf7 cxd4  
18 Nxf8 Rxf8  
19 Qb3 Bf8  
20 Bg5 h4  
21 Bh7+ Kg7  
22 Rxd4 Bc5  
23 Rf7 Bc7  
24 Bc3 Rf8  
25 Rf4 Bxd3+  
26 Qxd3 Bf6  
27 Bh7+ Kg8  
28 Rf4 Kf7  
29 Rd6 Black resigns

If 29... Kd6 30 Qh4+ wins easily.

Diagram of final position



## Reader's game

Thirteen-year-old Chris Hoffman was awarded the "best game" prize at Oakham for the following game. The bishop sacrifice on move 12, known as the Greek Gift, is a useful device to know as a method of stripping away the protection around an enemy king.

I have been deluged with interesting games played by Times readers and sent me for possible inclusion in this column. I will be awarding a

monthly prize of a chess book for the best game submitted, so keep them coming.

Send your efforts to me, c/o The Times Chess, The Times, London E1 9XN. Watch this space if you have submitted a game. Tomorrow I announce the first game-of-the-month prize.

White: C Hoffman  
Black: M Anwar  
Oakham 1993

Colle System

1 d4 e5  
2 Nf3 c5  
3 e3 Nf6  
4 Bc3 c6  
5 c3 Nbd7  
6 Bb2 Bc6  
7 Qc2 Qc7  
8 0-0 d5  
9 e4 cxd4  
10 Nxd4 Nc6  
11 Bb3 Bc7  
12 Bb7+ Kd7  
13 Ng5 Kf8  
14 Qf3 Rg8  
15 Qxf7+ Kf8  
16 Qh5+ Kg8  
17 Qh7+ Kf8  
18 Qh8+ Ke7  
19 Qg7+ Kd6  
20 Nf7 Kd5  
21 Nxd8 Rxd8  
22 Qc7 Bc7  
23 Qxb7 a5  
24 Qb6 Rb8  
25 Qc5+ Kf8  
26 Rf1+ Kg8  
27 Rg3+ Kc2  
28 Rf2+ Ke4  
29 Rd2+ Ke4  
30 Qg5 Rf8  
31 Rf2+ Black resigns

## Adams on verge of qualification

Michael Adams of Britain is virtually certain of qualification for the next stage of the FIDE international chess federation version of the world championship cycle.

In round 11 of the FIDE Interzonal in Biel, he drew his game with the American grandmaster Gata Kamsky to maintain his share of second place. Ten players go forward to the next stage and only two rounds remain to be played.

Leading scores (all out of 11):

Boris Gelfand (Belarus) 7½ points plus one adjourned game; Michael Adams (England), Gata Kamsky (USA), Alexander Khalilman (Russia), Vladimir Kramnik (Russia) and Valery Salov (Russia) all 7½; And Lauer (France), Ivan Sokolov (Bosnia/Herzegovina), Leonid Yudasin (Russia) all 6½; Evgeny Barceva (Russia), Paul van der Sterren (Holland) and Alireza Shiri (Iran) all 6; plus one adjourned game.

Jon Speelman, Britain's other representative, is further down the list and has no realistic chance of qualifying.

Winning move, page 40

## Young drivers to be deterred

By Kevin Eason, Motoring Correspondent

THE need for urgent measures to deter young drivers was heightened yesterday as a 13-year-old boy was in intensive care after crashing a car into a tree.

Robert Key, the roads minister, will shortly announce a consultation paper aimed at curbing young drivers, who are the most accident-prone motorists on the road. Drivers aged between 17 and 20 have four times more accidents than new drivers aged between 21 and 30.

Mr Key also wants measures that will help curb the growth in joyriding, which often ends in serious injury or death.

The debate was sharpened yesterday as a 13-year-old boy was critically ill in Southampton General Hospital after suffering head injuries. Police

said he had posed as a 19-year-old to test drive a car. Within minutes, he lost control, hit a parked car then a tree.

Although ministers considered lowering the driving age from 17 to 16 to allow youngsters to drive legally rather than be encouraged to joyride, that plan has now almost certainly been ruled out.

Transport department officials said yesterday that no decisions had been made and a consultation document would be distributed before any measures became law.

The AA welcomed the government enquiry and said that further training in schools and colleges would help educate young drivers in the dangers of motoring.

## Boy, 4, dies in home fire panic

Ronald Nsamba, 4, died in a fire at his home in Whyville Road, Stratford, east London, early yesterday, after breaking free from his mother, Zulu, as she tried to lead him to safety from their two-storey house.

She carried her other son, Moses, 16 months, outside, left him on the pavement and tried to go back in but was beaten back by the intense heat. Firemen later found his body on the ground floor. Police are checking the cause of the fire.

## Sand death

A 13-year-old boy who died when a tunnel collapsed on him on Wednesday on a holiday beach near the RAF Valley air base on Anglesey, north Wales, was yesterday named Martin Charnock, of Cheadle Hulme, Stockport, Greater Manchester.

## Terror charge

Hugh Thomas Jack, 35, of Alton, near Stirling, Scotland, who was arrested in Scotland and charged in connection with terrorism offences, was further remanded in custody until August 12 when he appeared at Arbour Square magistrates' court in the East End, London, yesterday.

## Libel award

Andreas Papandreu, the former Greek prime minister, accepted substantial libel damages yesterday over a Time International magazine article in March 1989 containing allegations that he had "stolen millions".

## Chunnel biking

Channel tunnel construction workers are to have the use of 80 £400 mountain bikes to help them get to work.

## Rape probe

Three men questioned about the rape of two 16-year-old girls from Milton Keynes at Pontins holiday camp at Hemsby, Norfolk, were released on police bail last night, pending further investigations.

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Stateless Demjanjuk waits for a country to accept him as Treblinka survivors attack judges' verdict

## 'Gnawing doubts' force Israel to free suspected war criminal

FROM BEN LYNFIELD  
IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL'S supreme court yesterday quashed John Demjanjuk's conviction for Nazi war crimes and nullified his sentence to death by hanging, saying "gnawing doubts" had emerged as to whether the retired American car worker really was the sadistic Treblinka death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible".

"Wachmann [guard] Ivan Demjanjuk has been acquitted by us because of doubts of the terrible charges attributed to him as Ivan the Terrible of Treblinka," Meir Shamgar, the Israeli chief justice said, grimly reading the unanimous ruling. "There remains a reasonable doubt and the appellant is entitled to benefit from it."

The court said there was ample evidence that Mr Demjanjuk served as a guard in other camps, including Sobibor in Poland, that were not the main focus of the trial. But after seven years of emotionally charged proceedings,



Mistaken identity: Ivan Marchenko, left, said to be "Ivan the Terrible", and John Demjanjuk in 1942

the judges recommended against bringing new charges against the Ukrainian-born 73-year-old, who was stripped of his US citizenship in 1981 and extradited in 1986. He was convicted in 1988 of running the gas chamber at Treblinka, where 870,000 Jews were murdered.

Moshe Shahal, the police minister, said Mr Demjanjuk would be held in protective custody until he is deported to a country that will accept him.

Yoram Sheftel, Mr Demjanjuk's lawyer, said: "The embarrassment is not upon the people of Israel but on the prosecution that had the shame to conduct such a trial based on no evidence."

The judges effectively challenged the value of testimony by aged Treblinka survivors, saying they were troubled by evidence found last year in KGB archives, including statements by Treblinka guards identifying "Ivan the

Terrible" as Ivan Marchenko, not Ivan Demjanjuk.

Dov Shilansky, a Holocaust survivor and former Speaker of the Israeli parliament, said he felt the judges had erred. "I am obliged to accept the verdicts of the state of the Jews in the land of Israel although in my heart I am convinced he is Ivan the Terrible."

Former justices said the decision was a difficult but necessary validation of the Israeli judicial system. "There is no reason for rejoicing, because Demjanjuk is a person who very possibly was a war criminal and for a technical reason was not punished," said author Tom Segev. "But there is reason to be proud of our justice system's integrity, independence and maturity."

However, soon after the verdict was announced, Israeli radio announced that anonymous callers had threatened to kill the wives of two of the judges who acquitted Mr Demjanjuk.

Bernard Levin, page 14  
Letters, page 15



Free to go: John Demjanjuk, holding his release papers, shakes hands with a guard at Israel's supreme court

## Clinton order necessary to reopen doors of America

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK AND  
NATASHA FAIRWEATHER IN JERUSALEM

AS JOHN Demjanjuk walked into Israel's supreme court to hear his conviction for Nazi war crimes overturned, he told reporters: "I miss my wife. I miss my family... I want to go home."

But the question of where Mr Demjanjuk's new home might be remains to be answered. Mr Demjanjuk, a retired car worker from Cleveland, Ohio, was stripped of his US citizenship in 1981 on the ground that he had lied about his Nazi activities when he came to America after the second world war. He was extradited to Israel in 1986.

Yesterday the US justice department said he would not be allowed to return to America. Neal S. Staker, head of the justice department's Nazi-hunting Office of Special Investigations, said that despite the acquittal, America had found him ineligible to enter on grounds he served as a guard at Nazi death camps. There would have to be an executive order [by President Clinton] to get him back in," he said.

James Traficant, an Ohio Democrat who represents the Cleveland area where Mr Demjanjuk lived, said he planned to introduce a private bill to allow him to return.

The revoking of his citizenship may technically still be valid as the Israeli judges noted there was evidence he was a guard in other death camps. He belonged to a Nazi guard unit "whose purpose was murder", a fact which Mr Demjanjuk concealed when he first applied for citizenship.

Simon Wiesenthal, who dedicated his life to hunting down Nazi war criminals, said yesterday the judges had no option but to free Mr Demjanjuk. "Nothing more should be done in this case," he said. "It is not possible to pursue it further."

Mr Demjanjuk's son, John Jr, described his father's trial and imprisonment as "probably the most tragic and worst case of mistaken identity that history has ever witnessed". He said Janet Reno, the US attorney-general, should issue an administrative order to enable his father, who has been stateless since 1981, to return to Ohio.

The Israeli authorities have said that Mr Demjanjuk will be held in an Israeli prison for his own protection until he is deported, but have not specified a destination. The 73-year-old factory worker is still

eligible for Ukrainian citizenship, but no country has yet volunteered to take him in.

Ukrainian officials welcomed the acquittal and said they would consider an application for Ukrainian citizenship which Mr Demjanjuk filed in April.

Mr Demjanjuk was specifically extradited to stand trial for crimes committed by "Ivan the Terrible", and 28 of the 31 criminal charges against him referred to Treblinka. According to Article XIII of the 1962 American extradition treaty, a person extradited cannot be detained, tried or punished "for any offence other than that for which the extradition has been granted".

An atmosphere of national excitement, bordering on hysteria, had surrounded the original trial which was held in a converted cinema in Jerusalem and broadcast live



A Nazi camp victim weeps at the verdict

to the millions of Israeli viewers. This was the only Nazi war crime trial to be held in Israel other than that of Adolf Eichmann, one of the prime engineers of the "Final Solution" who was hanged in 1962.

There were similar expectations of courtroom drama from the Demjanjuk trial, which included harrowing testimony from Treblinka survivors. Josef Czorny, a Jewish survivor of Treblinka who identified Demjanjuk at the trial as "Ivan the Terrible", wept as he said: "It is a big shock and the judges are wrong, he is the criminal. I have no words. I am there right now. A million Jews are asking me: 'Josef Czorny, what did you do?' If I knew this would happen I would never have taken upon myself to stand up that day in court and relive Treblinka."

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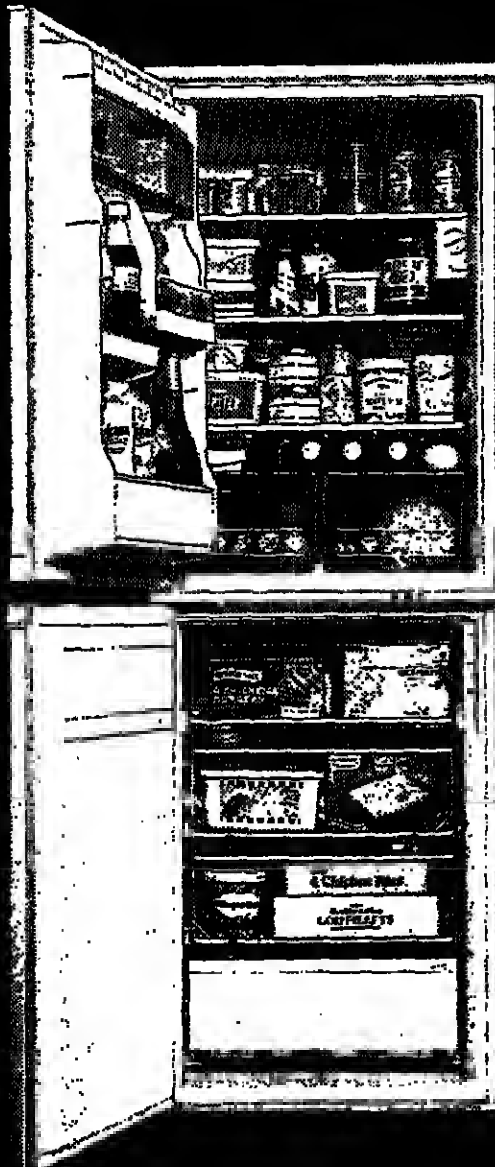
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دیکھا من رکھو







# Mafia and drug barons blamed for bombing offensive



Siclari: toured scene of the bombing in Milan

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS  
IN ROME

BRUNO Siclari, Italy's leading anti-Mafia investigator, yesterday joined the enquiry into the terrorist bombings in Rome and Milan as eight senior politicians were reported to have shared a bribe of 130 billion lire (£60 million) in the nationwide corruption scandal.

Some 20 billion lire will be needed to repair the Basilica of St John Lateran in Rome, but much of the damage by a bomb late on Tuesday is irreparable, experts said yesterday. "It won't be the same as before," said Francesco Zurlì, the Rome superintendent for architectural heritage.

He predicted that the church of San Giorgio al Velabro, damaged by a separate bomb, would be restored within a year at a cost of more than three billion lire. "The situation for St John Lateran is more dramatic. At least 20 billion lire will be needed to recover what is possible."

The government yesterday ear-

■ The government has earmarked 35 billion lire for restoration work after the bombings, but experts fear much of the cultural heritage will never be the same

marked 20 billion lire for restoration work in Milan and 15 billion lire for Rome. It is still negotiating with the Vatican about how large a donation it will make to the Holy See for the restoration of St John Lateran, which has extra-territorial status.

Thousands of people were expected to pay their respects to the five people killed in Milan. Their coffins were on display at the town hall before the funeral today in the cathedral.

Signor Siclari arrived in Milan yesterday to see the damage. He said the bombs "have components of organised crime, but it is best not to pursue this path alone. All the hypotheses will be examined".

Nicola Mancino, the interior minister, said the bombings may have had foreign links, possibly to drug

smuggling cartels intent on preventing state curbs on money-laundering. "There are unquestionably international connections," he said. "Drugs trafficking cannot be ruled out when considering the possible authors of these massacres... Many post-communist countries have an interest in drugs trafficking, but I also do not exclude links to the West."

Franco Borrelli, the Milan prosecutor heading the 17-month corruption enquiry, believed the bombings were linked to efforts to prevent the investigation, as well as to delay political change. "The spark for clearing up public administration started in Milan," he said.

The news magazine *L'Espresso* yesterday quoted witnesses who gave details of how 130 billion lire in

bribes paid in connection with Enimont, a venture between the ENI state-run energy concern and the Montedison chemical company, was distributed between government parties and senior politicians. The affair is considered the most blatant example of systematic corruption uncovered by the Milan magistrates so far.

Three suspects, including industrialists Raul Gardini and Gabriele Cagliari, have committed suicide.

Half of the bribe went to the Socialist party, 30 per cent to the Christian Democrat party and 20 per cent was shared out between politicians, former Montedison executives Giuseppe Garofano, Carlo Sama and Pino Berli told magistrates. The politicians identified included Cirino Pomicino, the Christian Democrat former budget minister, Franco Figa, the Christian Democrat former state holdings minister, who has died, and Arnaldo Forlani, the former prime minister, who allegedly received 15 billion lire.

*L'Espresso* reported allegations

that Socialist leaders Bettino Craxi and Claudio Martelli received 1.5 billion lire between them, and Carlo Vizzini, the former Social Democrat leader, Renato Altissimo, the Liberal leader, and Giorgio La Malfa, the Republican leader, each received 300 million lire. Cagliari and Bruno Pazzi, the former head of the stock exchange watchdog commission, allegedly also received rake-offs.

The senate yesterday voted to waive the parliamentary immunity of Giulio Andreotti, the Christian Democrat elder statesman, so that he can be investigated on suspicion of ordering the murder of Mino Pecorelli, an investigative journalist.

A suspected Mafia boss was found dead in his prison cell in Rome yesterday after having apparently committed suicide. Antonino Gino, 37, had been in custody since his arrest in March on suspicion of planning to blow up the court house in Palermo. He was also suspected of conspiring to murder prison officers at Pianosa jail.

## General confirms nuclear capability

Islamabad: Pakistan has a nuclear bomb and will use it if conventional forces face defeat in a battle with India, General Aslam Beg, retired army chief and former supervisor of the nuclear programme said on Wednesday.

General Beg said Pakistan had acquired the ability to make a nuclear bomb in 1987. The country has long been suspected of either possessing or developing a nuclear bomb. General Beg's comments are the most direct about his country's nuclear weapons programme.

Pakistan's main rival, India, exploded a nuclear device in 1974 and is believed to possess a bomb. The general said Pakistan had never tested a bomb but had a device that had been tested elsewhere. "Pakistan will not hesitate to use a nuclear bomb to prevent the collapse of its conventional forces in the event of a war with India," he said (AP).

## UN accused

London: United Nations soldiers in Somalia have been involved in widespread violation of human rights, according to a report by African Rights. It says it was told of 26 unjustified killings by Belgian soldiers in Kismayu.

## Truce extended

Yerevan: Azerbaijani leaders and Armenian separatists have agreed to extend a truce that began last Sunday in the mainly Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh until next Monday. The two sides have also agreed to an exchange of prisoners. (AP)

## Missiles fired

Washington: Two US Navy warplanes fired missiles at Iraqi anti-aircraft missile sites in southern Iraq after they were tracked by radar, the Pentagon said. There was no immediate assessment of damage. (Reuters)

## Tougher stance

Peking: China is increasing its use of the death penalty as a rising crime rate accompanies economic prosperity, Amnesty International reported. It counted at least 1,890 death sentences handed down last year but some sources estimated 5,000. (AP)

## Art unveiled

Prague: Restorers at a castle in Opocno who are working on a copy of *The 12-year-old Christ in the Church* by Hieronymus Bosch, the 15th-century Dutch artist, believe they have found the original underneath it, a spokesman for the castle said. (Reuters)

# Kabul threatens to retaliate against Russian attacks

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN MOSCOW

AFGHANISTAN yesterday condemned huge air and ground strikes by Russian border troops aimed at dislodging Afghan-backed Tajik rebels and said that it would retaliate if there were more attacks.

A statement from the foreign ministry in Kabul said "Russia should be wary of repeating the mistake of occupying Afghanistan" and called for the withdrawal of Moscow's troops from the border. Russian forces unleashed an artillery and mortar attack across the frontier on Wednesday which was intended to drive back Tajik opposition forces and their Mujahidin supporters. The opposition

has been stepping up its activities in an effort to bring down the hardline regime in Dushanbe.

The assault coincides with a political initiative by President Yeltsin to tighten control of the sensitive border. The rebels responded yesterday with an attack on another isolated border post.

In a stern address earlier this week to the security council, his inner coterie, Mr Yeltsin complained that there was "no comprehensive plan for the protection of the border" which he added was "in effect the Russian border, not only that of Tajikistan".

He has sacked Viktor Barannikov, his security min-

ister, and Vladimir Shlyakhin, commander of the border guards, branding them both as "incompetent" after their men were caught off guard by a raid by Afghan-backed Tajik rebels two weeks ago in which 25 Russians and 100 Tajiks died. Overall responsibility for the defence of the border has been handed over to Andrei Kozlov, the foreign minister, an indication of how seriously Moscow regards developments in the region.

The circumstances surrounding Mr Barannikov's dismissal remain murky. The president cited both personal corruption and professional incompetence as the reasons

for his decision. But the security minister was a staunch ally who protected him against flak from inside the old KGB apparatus, so it can be assumed that pressure was applied from an influential source. His removal may have been intended to placate those in the military who were becoming restive over the lackadaisical performance of troops on the Tajik-Afghan border.

The influence in the military of Afghan war veterans such as Pavel Grachev, the defence minister, bears strongly on the Kremlin in such matters. When he came to power, Mr Yeltsin preferred to allow them to form an influential clique in the army rather than the more politically motivated senior men from the Baltic forces or the ideologically strict figures of the Western Group of Forces.

The bet has paid off. The Afghans have been loyal and stay out of internal arguments. They do, however, have very strong views on the southern flank and are bringing them to bear on policy towards the region.

Russia has always been worried about the endemic instability of Central Asia and the encroachment of Islam, yet its attempts to subdue the region and build stable borders have often been disastrous. The "great game" played out between Britain and Russia for control of routes to India between 1830 and 1890 ended unsatisfactorily, and it was only the calculated brutality of Stalin's ethnic policies which managed to rein in the region which Russians refer to as *Problemstan*.



Thirsty work: Abkhazian separatists use a helmet to get water from a well during a lull in fighting, ten miles from Sukhumi. Eduard Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader, expressed optimism that the new ceasefire in Abkhazia would hold. "The main thing is

that we are establishing communication with the Abkhazian side to guarantee the ceasefire," he said. However, government troops and separatists accused each other of ceasefire violations, prompting Mr Shevardnadze to fly to the war zone. (Reuters)

## Parliament piles pressure on Yeltsin in rouble crisis

BY ANNE McELVOY

RUSSIA'S conservative opposition kept up its pressure on President Yeltsin yesterday, announcing that the Supreme Soviet would convene in emergency session tomorrow. Parliamentary sources confirmed that the sitting would discuss who was responsible for approving the disastrous currency reform which has created a triangle of recrimination between parliament, the central bank and the government.

Parliament's presidium announced on Wednesday that it was reversing the reform, under which all pre-1993 rouble bank notes were declared obsolete and Russians were initially given only two weeks in which to exchange a limited sum in old notes. Businesses and shops yesterday ignored the reversal after Viktor Geraschenko, head of the central bank,

said parliament had no right to change the bank's decisions.

The disarray has caused a sharp decline in public confidence in the government and the institutions of state, compounded by Mr Yeltsin's silence on the matter of how much he knew of the reform in advance and the attempts of Ruslan Khasbulatov, the parliamentary Speaker, to exploit the affair in his struggle for power with the president.

The International Monetary Fund added its criticism of the bank's move yesterday, complaining that it had not been consulted. The IMF said the central bank had caused "an unnecessary degree of uncertainty" in the rouble zone, and it expressed concern that the move would undermine the confidence of Russians in their currency, driving them to buy dollars wherever possible, thus worsening the hard-currency exchange rate and feeding inflation.

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2800-2802, 2804-2806, 2808-2810, 2812-2814, 28



# Bosnian capital affects an air of normality but the battle has worn down spirit of resistance

## Sarajevo wit mocks peasant besiegers

While many are determined to stay and fight, increasingly people are finding ways to flee the city.  
Joel Brand writes from Sarajevo

EIGHTEEN months after the siege of Sarajevo began, the city is again a bargaining chip in the diplomatic game being played out in Geneva where President Izetbegovic, who has spent most of the war in the city, continued to search for a deal that would put an end to Sarajevo's misery.

Surrounded by Serb forces its citizens live a life of surprising normality. Looking out the window of Room 407 in the Holiday Inn, the enormous changes in Sarajevo during the past few months are hardly visible.

The building across the too-dangerous-to-use hotel car park is still a ruin. And the elderly women still hobble across it, in defiance of the bullets that occasionally whistle past. The city continues to be shelled, mainly from Zuc hill, just a mile or two away.

Often Nato warplanes can be heard, occasionally even seen, harmlessly patrolling Bosnian airspace — a cruel joke for Sarajevo's citizens to whom they are a constant reminder of Western betrayal.

The siege of this once beautiful city has always been more about ideas than land. Sarajevo was a symbol of a multi-cultural, multi-confessional and multi-ethnic society; a society that Balkan nationalists felt they had to destroy in order to create ethnically homogeneous states.

The spirit that has kept this city of 300,000 alive during the siege is fading. Confusion, fatigue and fear are fast replacing resilience. Many still want to stay and fight, but every day more want to leave.

One citizen with a post at a United Nations relief agency has made a tally sheet for the people who asked him for help. During just one day this week, six people asked him to

help them escape the city and five people asked him to get them a job with the UN so that they could get food.

"My friends, actually people who have met me more than once in my life, see me as their only hope for survival," he said. "And every 'No' means one more enemy."

"We are tired and fed up with everything," said Alma, the 30-year-old daughter of a mixed marriage. "Crime rules this city. Sarajevo is destroyed and there is no longer the basic means for life. There isn't gas, there isn't electricity or water. You can't even afford to buy food. We will either die very soon or leave and live somewhere else."

"We all had some hope at the beginning. Now we have none. At first we hoped that the war would be over in 15 days. Then we hoped it would end in one month, then four months, and so on. Now we think it will go on forever and we just want to leave."

Mustafa sat in the darkened Holiday Inn lobby with two friends, "thinking, scared and wise," he said. "But now I want to leave, to get out of this place, we all do. Just to go somewhere and to start again. This will never end. It will be worse than Lebanon."

Mustafa had always been the champion of Bosnia, a man who swore the city could never be destroyed by the rural nationalists. They were trying to stamp out the concept of a multi-ethnic society and Mustafa said Sarajevo could never be forced back to the Slavic age.

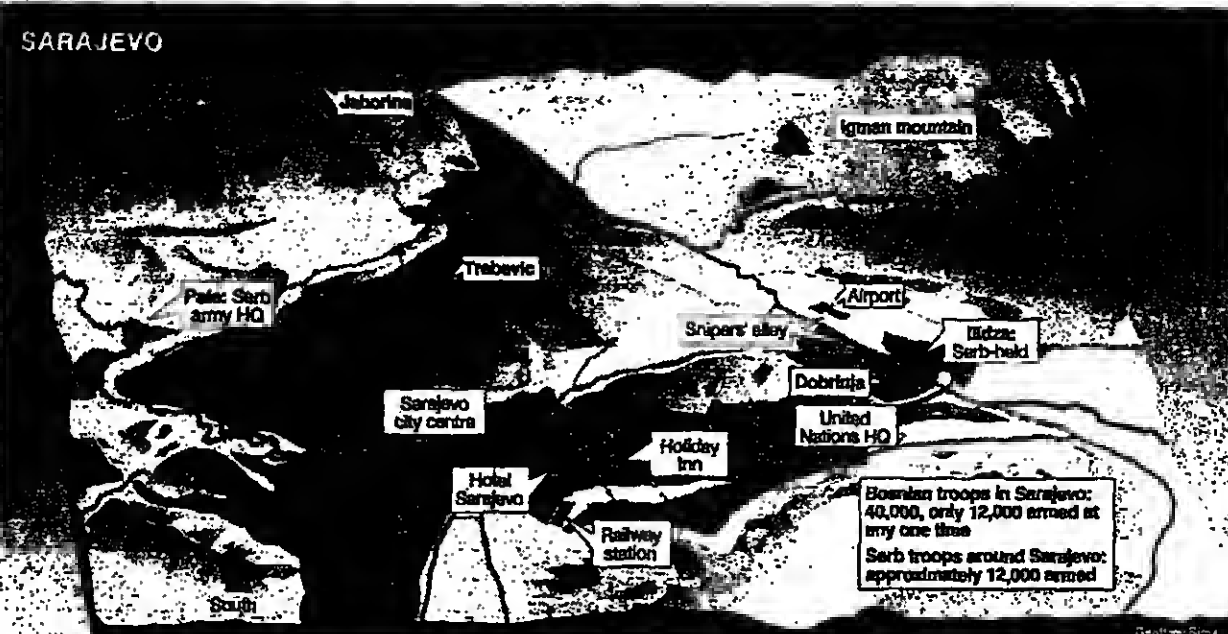
"We cannot lose," he would say. But some time in the past two months he has been broken, visibly wounded by the "villagers in the hills," as he used to describe the besieging Serbs.

Two friends went to Zuc hill three days ago. Last night one was killed by a shell," he explains, making a scything gesture with his hand. The dead friend is only one among many, but someone things have changed. "Who knows, maybe next time," he pauses to point at his girlfriend across the table. "It will be you." Then, as if it were funny, they laugh morbidly and raise their wine glasses to their lips again. It is the new spirit of Sarajevo.

□ The Hague: Bosnia is seeking an urgent ruling from the International Court of Justice to prevent its annexation by Serbia. An official said Bosnia had filed a second application for interim measures of protection against the Serb-dominated rump state of Yugoslavia, in a case it had originally filed last March, the terms of which it says Serbia has violated. (Reuters)



Prayers for peace: Muslim men holding the funeral of three Bosnian soldiers in a street in old Sarajevo because the city's cemeteries are vulnerable to Serb artillery and snipers. The spirit that has kept this multi-ethnic city of 300,000 alive during the siege is fading



## Washington wins European support for air strikes against the Serbs

■ In an attempt to break the siege of Sarajevo, allied air strikes in Bosnia could begin within days. The White House hopes the threat of attacks will curb Serb aggression

FROM MARTIN FLITCROFT IN WASHINGTON

THE Clinton administration has secured broad British and French agreement for air strikes against Serb positions not just to protect United Nations peacekeepers in Bosnia, but to break the siege of Sarajevo.

America's first direct military intervention in the Balkans conflict could begin within days unless the Serbs stop their shelling of the Bosnian capital and permit the delivery of relief supplies to reconnaissance, sources in Washington said last night.

President Clinton has been raised to action by fears that Sarajevo may soon fall, jeopardising 300,000 Muslim lives and unleashing a torrent of international criticism of his and other western governments. He also realises that the credibility of both Nato and the UN is at stake.

Urged on by his most senior advisers, he has therefore decided fully to exploit two

UN resolutions authorising force to protect both the peacekeepers and their humanitarian operations.

America's European allies had previously opposed air strikes against Serb positions on the grounds that they would endanger their troops on the ground, but have relented because the peacekeepers and their relief efforts are now being attacked by the Serbs in any case.

The administration "wants to run with this very strongly," Washington sources said last night. "The idea has received a broadly positive response (from the Europeans). Nobody is objecting."

The administration hopes the mere threat of air strikes will curb Serb aggression and

force them to reach a peace agreement in the Geneva negotiations that remain Washington's top priority. But scores of American, British, French and Dutch warplanes are now stationed in southern Italy and on aircraft carriers in the Adriatic if the Serbs ignore that threat.

Washington, Paris and London are now debating such details as what would trigger allied air strikes and what to target, but officials said there were no major sticking points. "Getting it up and running and having it all agreed could be done in a matter of days," one official said.

The one danger is that the Bosnian government may believe the West is finally coming

to its rescue and start stalling in Geneva. It is understood, however, that the Bosnians have been firmly warned that any Western intervention would be limited strictly to preventing further Serb advances.

The administration had virtually washed its hands of Bosnia but reopened the issue a couple of weeks ago as Sarajevo's plight became increasingly apparent. The White House also realised that the Nato summit it is convening this December to chart a new course for the alliance would become a hollow mockery if the Serbs triumphed in Bosnia.

Meanwhile, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe said it was pulling its human rights monitoring mission out of Serbia over the next two days.

Phillip Hahn, the CSCE's deputy chief of mission, said negotiations to reverse Serbia's decision earlier this month to ask the mission to leave had not been successful.

## Truce underpinned by US threats

FROM EVE-ANN PRENTICE IN GENEVA

SERB, Croat and Muslim leaders yesterday ordered their forces in Bosnia to stop fighting. The command, issued from the peace talks in Geneva, was seen as the first ceasefire call in 16 months of war to have any serious hope of becoming reality.

The ceasefire order came on the third day of the negotiations on the future of Bosnia and may have been prompted by America's threat to launch retaliatory air strikes against Serb forces if attacks on United Nations peacekeepers and convoys continued. President Clinton said on Wednesday that American and Nato forces would be ready to strike early next week.

The Serbs and Croats, who have effectively conquered all the land they can reasonably hope to take, want Bosnia divided along ethnic lines into a confederation. The Muslims object and Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the international peace negotiators, yesterday proposed forming a "united republics of Bosnia", sources said.

Details of their formula were unclear, but the plan is said to put Bosnia under the leadership of a three-member rotating council. There would be no direct elections to the central government and it would control no uniformed police. The few details of the plan available seemed to indicate that it is essentially little different, except in name, from the Serb-Croat scheme.

President Milosevic of Serbia, President Tudjman of Croatia, Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, President Izetbegovic, head of Bosnia's multi-ethnic presidency, and Mate Boban, the Croat chief, held a series of bilateral talks yesterday.

Mr Milosevic said after the ceasefire announcement that anyone violating the truce would be "totally irresponsible". Dr Tudjman said the truce was announced because of the intimidation of UN convoys.

The Geneva negotiations seem likely to continue for at least another day and perhaps even longer. The fact that none of the protagonists has left the city is itself seen as a sign of hope that a settlement can be achieved.

### CHRONOLOGY

- March 1 1992: Bosnia-Herzegovina votes for independence
- March 2: Barricades erected in Sarajevo
- April 6: EC recognises Croatia. Bosnian special police units storm Holiday Inn, headquarters of Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader. Siege begins. UN reports use of artillery
- May 17: UN peacekeeping troops pull out. Sarajevo carved up
- May 27: Twenty people killed in bread queue
- June 28: President Mitterrand visits city. Opens way for air lift
- June 29: UN aid operation begins
- July 7: President Bush backs land corridor proposal to break siege
- July 12: Food and medicines delivered to Dobrinja after 71 days' isolation
- August 17: UN officials suspend flights after cargo plane threatened by anti-aircraft battery
- July 12 1993: Twelve killed in bread queue. About 10,000 dead to date

### REVISED INVESTMENT INTEREST RATES

EFFECTIVE FROM 1 AUGUST 1993  
ALL OTHER RATES REMAIN UNCHANGED

#### CURRENT ISSUES

% Gross % Net % Gross % Net

POSTAL ACCOUNT (Can now be operated through branches)

(Annual Interest)	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£20,000 or more	7.50	5.63	-	-
£10,000 - £19,999	7.25	5.44	-	-
£2,000 - £9,999	7.00	5.25	-	-
£1 - £1,999	1.00	0.75	-	-

#### CURRENT ACCOUNT

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£50,000 or more	6.93	5.20	5.33	3.60
£25,000 - £49,999	5.98	4.49	4.58	2.85
£10,000 - £24,999	5.03	3.77	3.84	2.10
£2,500 - £9,999	4.07	3.05	3.09	1.34
£1,000 - £2,499	3.30	2.48	2.51	0.76
£1 - £999	2.00	1.50	1.51	0.00

#### NET CORPORATE DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£10,000 or more	-	5.14	-	-
£1 - £9,999	-	0.75	-	-

#### CHARITIES DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£1 or more	6.85	-	-	-

#### DISCONTINUED ISSUES

Customers holding these accounts can still make additional deposits.

#### GO DIRECT ACCOUNT

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£20,000 or more	7.55	5.66	-	-
£10,000 - £19,999	7.30	5.48	-	-
£2,000 - £9,999	7.05	5.29	-	-
£1 - £1,999	1.00	0.75	-	-

#### ECLIPSE (Rates fixed until 1st October 1993)

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£50,000 or more	7.11	5.33	5.46	3.73
£25,000 - £49,999	6.83	5.12	5.24	3.51
£10,000 - £24,999	5.98	4.49	4.58	2.85
£2,500 - £9,999	5.03	3.77	3.84	2.10
£1,000 - £2,499	4.07	3.05	3.09	1.34
£1 - £999	3.30	2.48	2.51	0.76

#### POSTAL ACCOUNT (Can now be operated through branches)

(Monthly Interest)	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£20,000 or more	7.25	5.44	-	-
£10,000 - £19,999	7.02	5.27	-	-
£2,500 - £9,999	6.79	5.09	-	-
£1 - £1,999	1.00	0.75	-	-

#### MONEYSPINNER CLASSIC

(Annual Interest)	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£40,000 plus	6.10	4.58	-	-
£25,000 - £39,999	5.55	4.16	-	-
£10,000 - £24,999	4.85	3.64	-	-
£500 - £9,999	3.85	2.89	-	-
£1 - £499	1.00	0.75	-	-

#### MONEYSPINNER CLASSIC

(Monthly Interest)	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£40,000 plus	5.94	4.46	4.55	3.82
£25,000 - £39,999	5.41	4.06	4.14	3.40
£10,000 - £24,999	4.75	3.56	3.62	2.98
£5,000 - £9,999	3.78	2.84	2.88	2.36
£1 - £4,999	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.00

#### MONEYSPINNER 90

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£50,000 plus	4.60	3.45	-	-
£25,000 - £49,999	4.15	3.11	-	-
£10,000 - £24,999	3.45	2.59	-	-
£5,000 - £9,999	3.15	2.36	-	-
£1 - £4,999	1.00	0.75	-	-

#### MONEYSPINNER PLUS

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£20,000 plus	3.40	2.55	-	-
£10,000 - £19,999	2.95	2.21	-	-
£5,000 - £9,999	2.50	1.88	-	-
£500 - £4,999	2.05	1.54	-	-
£1 - £499	1.00	0.75	-	-

#### MONEYSPINNER GROSS

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£10,000 plus	4.40	-	-	-
£5,000 - £9,999	4.15	-	-	-
£1 - £4,999	3.90	-	-	-

#### CAPITAL GROWTH BOND

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£10,000 plus	5.30	3.98	-	-
£1 - £9,999	1.00	0.75	-	-

#### PRIMA BOND

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£10,000 plus	5.30	3.98	-	-
£1 - £9,999	1.00	0.75	-	-

#### PREMIER GROWTH BOND

	% Gross	% Net	% Gross	% Net
£25,000 plus	2.95	2.21	-	-
£5,000 - £24,999	2.05	1.54	-	-
£1 - £4,999	1.00	0.75	-	-

Rates may vary.  
1. Compounded Annual Rate is the annual return on your savings if monthly interest payments are retained in the account.  
2. Interest will be payable net of basic rate income tax (currently 25% which may be reduced by non-tax-payers or subject to the required repayments, gross.  
3. Rates include a 0.50% gross (0.38% net) pa withdrawal bonus. Full details are available on request.  
4. Holders of these accounts may operate selected transactions through branches. When making withdrawals, identification (such as a driving licence or passport) will be required, in addition to a passbook.  
5. Interest rates on investment accounts are longer available and are based on available on request.



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## Lloyds Bank Overdrafts for Personal Customers

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	Monthly Rate	APR*
Student Account Overdraft	0.58%	7.1%

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# Why liberty will always triumph

Chris Patten looks forward with hope to a world in which tyranny is in retreat and the forces of democracy are victorious even in Africa and the Far East

Those whose trade is prediction remind me sometimes of the 16th-century mathematician and astrologer Cardano, who drew up a horoscope which predicted the date of his own death. Come the day, Cardano woke up fresh as paint, fit as fiddle. In order to ensure that he and his horoscope weren't proved wrong, he got up, dressed and killed himself — the ultimate self-fulfilling prophecy.

I hope that today's professional prognosticators of every stripe won't feel they need do the same if humanity does not bring down the heavens as they predict. But they are right to warn about the threat of ecological catastrophe, about the implacable and, at least in its early stages, exponential increase in global population and the way technology and a knowledge-based world economy may increase the gap between rich and poor.

Not much easily-secured hope there? Nor does a day or a week go past without more anecdotes to put iron into the soul. "What on earth are things coming to?" we can ask, much as did the early Fathers of the Church. I came across a couple of examples in a recent bundle of old newspapers from home. In *The Times*, I read that the latest teenage phrase in America for making love was "hitting skins".

What brutalisation of human sensibility produces language like that? But then, in *The Guardian*, I read of a different sort of vandalism — the shouting down of the distinguished drama critic at a conference of English teachers for audaciously suggesting that children might enjoy — yes, enjoy — and appreciate Shakespeare more if they were taught to understand what the language actually meant. Ah

well, maybe we should just think of *Romeo and Juliet* "hitting skins".

So where's the hope? Let us, as Professor Joed suggested, first define our terms. Hope isn't just about being optimistic: it goes far beyond that. Hope, writes Vaclav Havel, "is a dimension of the soul... [it] is not prognostication. It is orientation of the heart: it transcends the world."

I would like to talk about something that makes sense, and is turning out just fine — the advance of freedom, of pluralism, of human rights. There is still far to go, but there are more people on the road, with many more to follow.

If you're beaten up, by the police, it feels just the same in Asia

In Latin America and in Europe, the past years have seen substantial progress towards democratisation and liberty. The result is neither complete nor trouble-free. But you cannot deny that progress has been made. I notice that even President Castro of Cuba, according to *The Times* earlier this month, conceded that democratic reforms would eventually come to his country.

Communism was one of this century's two ghastly attempts to impose Heaven on Earth through a brutal centralisation and suppression of individualism. Like other efforts before it failed horribly — partly because of the resolve of those who were prepared to stand up for the open society, and partly because of its own lunacies and internal contradictions.

Beyond Latin America and Europe, the trumpet has sounded, too. For two decades, Africa has not seemed very hopeful terrain for democracy. But a new wind of change blows the length and breadth of the continent. Africa is



Politician become philosopher: Chris Patten, the governor of Hong Kong, believes that in nearly every land hope is turning on the lights

turning its back on corruption, oppression and tyranny. A recent report suggested that three quarters of the 47 countries south of the Sahara are in various stages of political liberalisation.

One of the most distressing parts of my former job as overseas development minister was to see the collapse of good government in so many parts of Africa: the crumbling infrastructure, the collapsing hospitals — many of them tributes to the worst short-sighted forms of development assistance.

Equally, one of the most heroic and exciting things that

I started to see was the effort being made by a new generation of African leaders and public servants to start all over again, to rebuild what had fallen down. It would be ironic if, now that so many African countries are trying to do the right thing economically and politically, the OECD countries, preoccupied with their own problems, were to ignore their needs.

Other developments have pushed and nudged African countries towards a greater respect for human rights, political accountability and the rule of law. So hope takes root where once the soil

had seemed so inhospitable. And what of Asia, where economic miracles seem at least two, more like ten, a penny? Does political development shadow economic?

Not if you listen to some Asian leaders, it doesn't. That was certainly the message of the Bangkok declaration: and it was an argument advanced by some Asian delegations at the Vienna Conference on Human Rights. It is sad and perhaps a little surprising that countries which have in so many cases opened up their economies with such skill and self-confidence should be so suspicious of any political opening.

By and large, the message goes like this. We want your money and your trade, America and Europe, but whatever your taxpayers and citizens may think, we don't want what we argue are your ideas. You have, they go on, captured the concept of human rights and turned it into a Western bannering ram to break down our traditional societies. The most important rights are those to economic and social well-being; we must

deliver them, not put them at risk through fractious politics. If you have to fix the odd election, that is a small price to pay for a rapid advance in our gross national product. And so on...

There are some things with which we can agree. Economic and social progress are important; they form some of every community's basic aspirations. Moreover, progress in these areas has been secured in a number of Asian countries to a spectacular degree without much accompanying political progress.

De Tocqueville argued persuasively that there were different political and constitutional models for accomplishing the same objectives. That must be right. We cannot dictate to others how to achieve common goals. But the goals are common.

The United Nations Declaration on Human Rights asserted that a state's respect for the rights of the individual is a legitimate international concern. So it is. If you're beaten by a policeman, it feels the

same in Asia, in Africa, in America, in Europe. If you are locked up without trial, the results are the same wherever you are. Accountability — the ability to ask difficult questions and hold government to account — is one of the best ways of dealing with corruption whatever the continent. The free exchange of knowledge is part of the fabric of a modern society in Asia as it is elsewhere.

One indication of the importance of these values in Asia, as in other continents, was the large number of Asian non-governmental organisations making all these points at the fringes of the Vienna conference. They will not go away or fall silent. They will say, and their numbers will grow, and they will be heard.

If they are heeded, will that damage the economies and social fabric of their countries? Is there a connection, mechanistic in its certainty, as one Asian leader argues, between pluralism and democracy on the one hand, and economic chaos, social retrenchment and even (if this sort of thing troubles you) homosexuality

on the other? Japan seems to me to be a reasonably convincing refutation of the proposition that a regard for law and democracy damages a nation's economy. South Korea and Taiwan are other examples of more recent Asian economic success going hand in hand with political progress.

Certainly, you can grow and prosper for a time without paying much regard to human rights, though there is a footnote to that proposition in which I shall return. But a regard for human rights does not stop you growing. A recent study of the world's poorest countries showed that improvements in national income per head and in life expectancy were greatest when the local record on civil and political rights was best.

You can, of course, have incompetent democracies. Pluralism and democracy are not sufficient conditions for economic progress, but nor do they abort it. And there comes a point when, while they may not become sufficient conditions, they certainly turn into necessary conditions and inevitable consequences.

The evidence for this is overwhelming. As the American commentator George Will has argued, modernisation destabilises all but modern — that is, pluralistic and democratic — societies and regimes. Increases in personal wealth, the extension of choice and economic decision-making, improved education, foreign travel, the information revolution, cellular telephones, satellite television — all these things eventually have political results.

The ability to handle these changes harmoniously will itself help to determine future prosperity and stability. That truth is incorporated in a sentence of Karl Popper which I have always thought should be the basic text for every democrat: "We must plan for freedom and not only for security, if for no other reason than that only freedom can make security secure."

So, there is room for hope — hope everywhere. There are horrors, but the steady drummer "at this end of the century should not depress us," as Housman's did almost a hundred years ago, with premonitions of death, disaster and decay. The drummer today, who has been recently "survived the long twilight struggle" of 1980s Cold War, summons us to enjoy in greater numbers than ever before in human history all the blessings of liberty.

We know — to borrow again from Vaclav Havel — that that makes sense, and (heavens be praised) that is how the world is starting to turn out. On every continent, in nearly every land, hope is turning on the lights.

● An edited extract from the Governor of Hong Kong's speech to The Tablet last night.

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Are the celebrities pictured in the world's hot spots carers or career-girls?

We've had Iman and Sophia Loren in Somalia, Cher in Armenia, opera singer Barbara Hendricks in Cambodia and Bianca Jagger in Bosnia. There was Yasmín Le Bon in Brazil, VW model Paula Hamilton setting up an elephant charity, Stefanie Powers running a conservation project in Kenya and Cindy Crawford sounding off about oppression in Tibet.

Sam Fox has recently been to Bosnia clad in pink denim shorts with her 36-inch chest squeezed into a black body stocking. And now we wait with some trepidation to see if The Duchess of York is given a first-class seat on the compassion wagon and confirmed as a goodwill ambassador for the United Nations.

These are the monied, internationally mobile and photographically caring, and between them they are risking chipped nail varnish to carve up the globe. Not satisfied with a hit record, film or a fling with European royalty, and bored by Gsmad, they have gone for fashion compassion. Mother Teresa they are not, but they know that to be a truly wonderful person they must also have a cause, and preferably one that shows their cheekbones off to perfection.

It seems churlish to suggest that maybe they have any ulterior motive, such as boosting a flagging career, promoting a political party or making up for having sucked toes. But all those pictures in *Hello!* magazine raise the question: who benefits most — those visited or the visitors?

For a start these outings are not without their price. Any celebrity or politician turning up in a crisis zone will divert transport, aid and often disgruntled staff from their more urgent jobs. The UN High Commission For Refugees is realistic about the downside of

## It's the fashion of compassion



Fund-raisers: Audrey Hepburn and the Duchess of York

celebrity endorsement and has no more visits to Bosnia lined up. "There are too many emergencies and our staff are too stretched," says a UNHCR spokeswoman in London.

These women in their designer fatigues are often visiting dangerous areas and it is difficult for them to get a grip on rival warlord factions in say, Mogadishu, Afghanistan or East Timor. So do we really want them sounding off or endorsing regimes that might eventually be found to be unsavoury? Colin McCullum, at the Red Cross, says: "You have to be careful to use people who are prepared to get really involved and understand the issues and whose fame doesn't get in the way."

Bianca Jagger probably knows Nicaragua, her native country, as well as the Pentagon. Audrey Hepburn, the last UN goodwill ambassador,

had her first contact with Unicef as a child herself, when she received food and blankets in Holland after the second world war. She visited 30 countries from 1988 until her death as a goodwill ambassador and was passionately interested in her subject.

What about Madonna? "No she would not be suitable," says Mr McCullum. "But we are trying to build up a celebrity database. People empathise with celebrities and in a disaster area that is forgotten the publicity is vital. The aid workers may find it hard to tolerate stars but without public support they would be there."

Miss Fox says she did not go to the war zone for publicity. "I only have to walk out of my front door and I fall over photographers." She sees herself in the great tradition of the pin-up girls. "I went out because I got letters from

soldiers saying they'd had John Major and Prince Charles and now they wanted to see me," she says, admitting that she does not understand "this cleansing thing".

When the Duchess of York was told there might be a chance of getting a distinctive blue UN passport, she said: "I am not just going to be a letterhead. For a long time I have been very interested in everybody in refugee camps and think they need to be given the dignity and self-respect they are due."

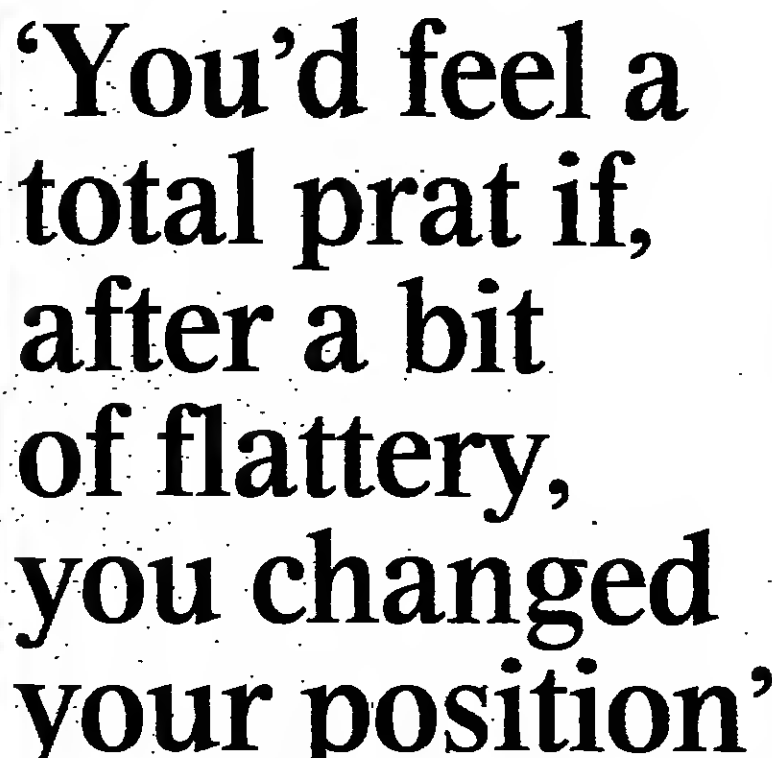
Fine words, but shouldn't she just be honest and admit that what she is doing is providing superb news coverage. Just as everyone had stopped reading about Bosnia, Bianca Jagger sailed in. "Dark eyes sparkling with fury," said the *Mail on Sunday*. "Not afraid to get her hands dirty," said *The Daily Express*. Anyone could have delivered the 38 tonnes of medical aid she brought to the hospitals and comforted child victims, but who else would be listened to if they pleaded for aid from the top of a windswept hotel roof?

The sight of Iman, "the Angel of Africa," dark glittering model and wife of David Bowie, in Somalia, was enough to make men reach for their wallets. Audrey Hepburn on her last visit to Somalia raised almost £1 million with the aid of a direct mail appeal.

Bob Geldof coined the term "compassion fatigue" after Live Aid, but many of these girls proved they are as unlikely to give up fashion compassion as they are to throw away their make-up. They may not make perfect representatives of the world's dispossessed, but they know how to milk the materially possessed.

ALICE THOMSON





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FOR  
TAYS  
UNTIL  
GUST



## Philip Howard



■ A scrap of paper on a rubbish-dump can bring a genius back to life

Lost manuscripts are the treasure trove of the reading classes. Ezra Pound defined poetry as news that stays news. But it is difficult to persuade the hard men of newspapers to share his opinion. Novelists become news only once a year, when they are turned into awkward racehorses for the literary prizes. But literature becomes news mainly when a lost manuscript is found. This combines the human interest stories of mystery and treasure-hunt with the virtuous feeling that literature must be good for you, in the way that fibre favours the bowels.

A.S. Byatt's *Possession*, which won the Booker Prize in 1990, is the latest major fiction of literary treasure-hunt. The manuscript that is the key to Umberto Eco's *The Name of the Rose* is the lost second book of Aristotle's *Poetics*, said to deal with comedy. We cannot all hope to find something as long as the *Dead Sea Scrolls*. But just occasionally a vanished masterpiece of literature does turn up in some manuscript mountain. *Finn's Hotel* was published last year as a book of lost stories by James Joyce. These include bosh-shots at *Finnegans Wake* were not so much lost as neglected in the cellar. Similarly Samuel Beckett's "lost" first novel, *A Dream of Fair to Middling Women*, was rescued from the archives and published last year (and jolly disappointing it was to all but Beckett groupies).

In the vaults of Bodley and obscure country houses, more literary treasures must lie hidden. Such paper magpies as the University of Austin, Texas, have an insatiable appetite for every scrap from writers, who can now make more from their manuscripts than from the published books.

Notable fragments of juvenilia by T.S. Eliot continue to turn up. A suitcase full of Hemingway's apprentice writing was lost by his wife at a Paris railway station, and may sit in some Parisian attic. The first draft of most of T.E. Lawrence's *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom* was lost at Reading railway station while he was changing trains. Authors' carelessness at railway stations would horrify Lady Bracknell. Thomas Hardy's first and unpublished novel, *The Poor Man and the Lady*, has vanished from the public eye, after it was turned down by two publishers.

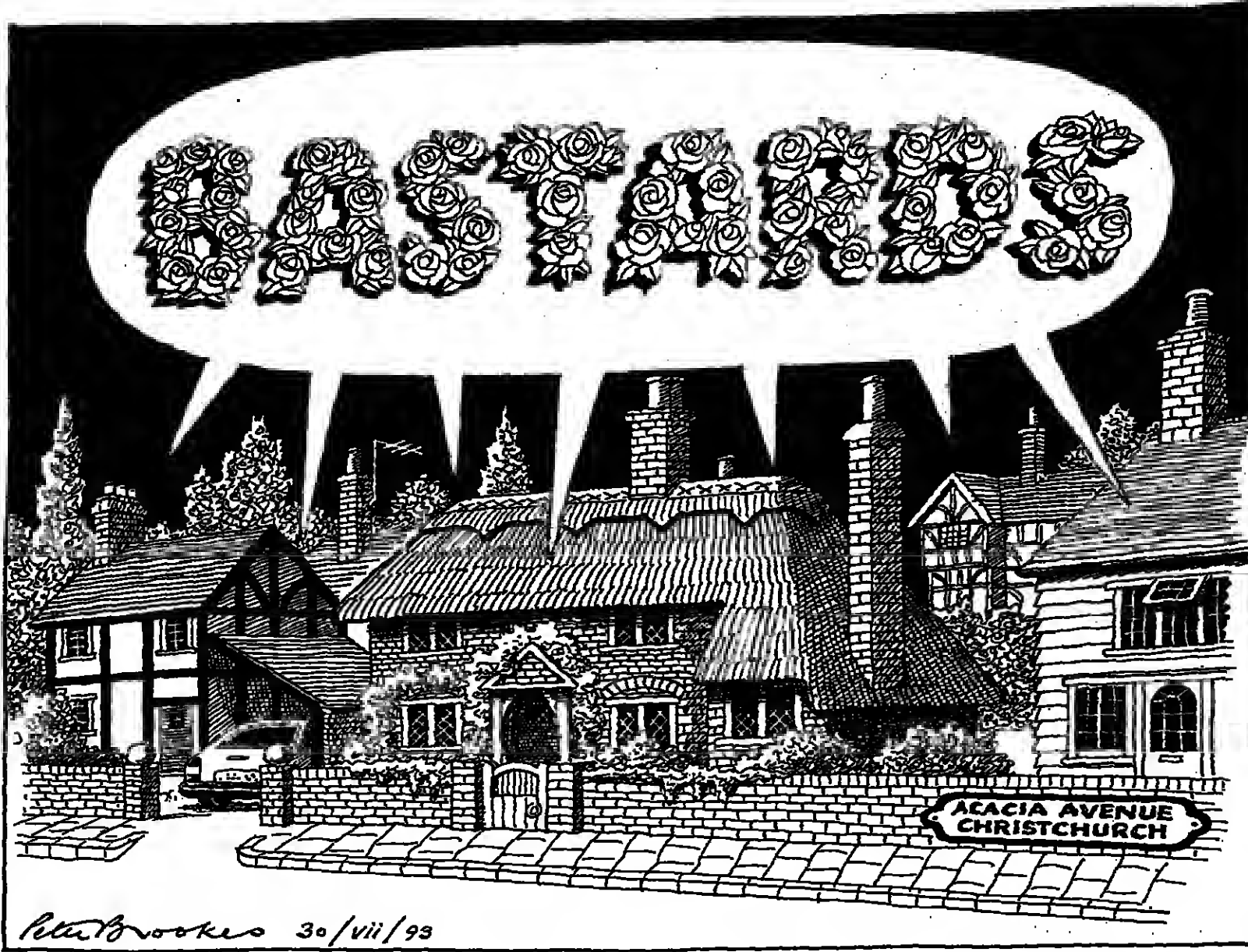
Any of these would be worth the whistle of discovery, though the most popular treasure would be anything authentically from the pen of Shakespeare. But this is not *Cardenio*, adapted from a story in *Don Quixote*, and recently claimed to be in Shakespeare's hand by a New York handwriting enthusiast. Surprisingly, the older literature, the more likely it is to turn up as hidden treasure. The literary discoveries of this century have come from Oxyrhynchus (now Behnasa) in Upper Egypt, south of the Faiyum, where the rubbish dump of the vanished town has yielded great riches of papyrus.

From here such papyrus resurrection-men as Eric Turner and Eric Handley have rescued from oblivion one complete play of Menander, *Dyskolos*, "The Grumpy Man", and sizeable fragments of many others. So for the first time for 23 centuries, we can read the work of the father of Attic New Comedy, and the model for European comedy from Molière and Sheridan to the *Carry On* films.

The lost poems of Catullus, one of the most romantic love poets in literature, were found by accident in Verona in the Middle Ages. The folklore was that the manuscript was found rolled in a wad to bung a wine barrel, but all that we know for certain is that a contemporary wrote a Latin epigram about "Catullus, whose light was hidden under a bushel". That discovery must have been an epiphany almost as exciting as a lost play of Shakespeare.

There are rich literary treasures waiting to be found in the scrapheaps of the world, if only there were time to look. Chests of pieces of eight and gold doubloons are treasure for boys. For grown-ups the most exciting find would be a bit of paper from a master hand, bringing a genius back to life.

The art of losing isn't hard to master. In a newspaper office we are experts at generating waste paper and losing the bits that matter. But in a newspaper office, the lost words do not matter very much, since they are written to be ephemeral. Finding the lost master words is harder. But there is enough hidden treasure out there to give us happy hunting until scribbling ends.



Blackbrook 30/VII/93

## What is it about us?

John Demjanjuk's acquittal raises yet again the insoluble mystery of why the Jews attract so much attention

And some there be, which have no memorial: who are perished, as though they had though they had never been born; and their children after them. But these were merciful men, whose righteousness hath not been forgotten. With their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance, and their children are within the covenant. Their seed standeth fast, and their children for their sakes. Their seed shall remain for ever, and their glory shall not be blotted out. Their bodies are buried in peace; but their name liveth for evermore. The people will tell of their wisdom, and the congregation will show forth their praise.

I hope so, but Ecclesiasticus was not written for his optimism. Only a few weeks ago I was lamenting the inevitable fact that even the Holocaust will become part of ancient history, so that children will learn of it as they will learn of the French Revolution or Henry VIII — that is, as something that happened a long time ago and has no relation to the present.

These thoughts are of course prompted by the news of the acquittal of the man called John Demjanjuk and nicknamed "Ivan the Terrible". The sobriquet had been given by the terribly transient inmates of Treblinka (next, I believe, to Auschwitz in the numbers slaughtered in the gas-chambers) for the dreadful extra brutality he visited upon them before he killed them. The trial, in Israel, turned not upon the evil done by "Ivan", but upon his identity. The man who had been deported to Israel as a war criminal had insisted throughout the years of his imprisonment (it seems that Israeli justice is as disgracefully slow as that in the United States) that he was not the man. He was finally acquitted for that reason: there was some evidence that he had practiced terrible wickedness at another death-camp, but the Israeli judges rightly refused what would have amounted to double jeopardy, and he goes free. Where he goes free is another matter; his acquittal in Israel does not necessarily clear him in the United States, and the Ukraine (where he came from originally) would be unlikely to welcome him as a prodigal son returning to the fold.

The earth trembles as the murdered millions stir in their pitiful ashes. For this latest news is not really about justice or condign punishment or vengeance or the dangers of mistaken identity. It is, yet again, about these

extraordinary people called Jews (would that they had been, for their entire existence, so ordinary as to be completely invisible). Let me give you a very recent demonstration of the way so many people regard Jews — a regard not necessarily hostile, indeed often admiring, but nevertheless different. A reputable polling organisation took soundings in Poland as to what the respondents thought of Jews. The usual indictments were to the fore: Jews are pushy; they have too much influence; they are usurers; they put Jewry before Poland; their birthplace; they refuse to mingle with gentiles, and all the rest of it. But the pollsters added one more question — on the face of it a perfectly innocuous one. It was "How many Jews are there in Poland?" Twenty-five per cent said between 750,000 and 3,500,000. The correct figure is approximately 6,000.

That, you must agree, has a significance far out of the ordinary. Why are we Jews, good, bad and indifferent, loved, hated and peculiar, rich, poor and middling, singled out for curiosity at least and extermination at worst? We do not, contrary to legend, have noses detectably different from the noses of any Featherstonehaugh or Cholmondeley; we (in Britain anyway) take great pains to merge into the scenery, apart from show-offs like me, we always overplay waiters and taxi-drivers many of us go to the length of changing our names, last names and -bergs and -skis should betray our origins.

And yet nobody has solved the mystery: the mystery of why Jews are thought of as different. So different, indeed, that some six million of them, roughly half-way through the 20th century — a century, mind, that had long dispensed with ancient suspicions and old wives' tales — were murdered in the most cost-efficient way in the most civilised land-mass in the world. The real "Ivan the Terrible", who was not John Demjanjuk after all, has not been

apprehended; it seems that that "Ivan" was one Ivan Marchenko, who has disappeared and is almost certainly dead. It is said, probably in full truth, that he was a man who was not content to push Jews into gas-chambers, but in pushing them would stab them or break their bones or, in the case of women, slash their breasts.

What was it, in the real Ivan the Terrible, that boiled up into implacable hatred of Jews so intense that it dominated his entire life? Hitler demanded the murder of the Jews because, he believed, their blood was poisoning the pure liquid of the German people; indeed, his last words before he shot himself were to urge the German people to extinguish the people who exuded the poison.

Mad though that is, there is a kind of logic in it, but as far as I can see, Ivan Marchenko had no such ideological drive, but only a consuming hatred of Jews and a consuming determination to murder as many as possible of them, and beat and stab them as they were being pushed into the gas-chambers.

Explain that, if you can. But you can't. The volumes which purport to explain this extraordinary attitude would circle the globe three times, yet none of them has ever got even reasonably close to the solution. (The most tenacious of the beliefs — it still exists — is that the Jews killed the Christian Saviour and are therefore punished fit for nothing but death. But Jew-hatred had taken deep roots before Christ was born, and today's Jew-hatred is most virulent in those who care nothing about Christ and in some cases don't know who Christ was.)

I think that the Israelis are right to go on seeking those who turned the taps, and in particular those who gave the orders for the taps to be turned. Yet there cannot be many more trials; perhaps the Demjanjuk case will prove to be the last. On the other hand, I cannot bring myself to believe that the handful of

congenitarians settled in Britain who did, or might have done, those evil deeds, should be pursued. It is almost inconceivable that there would be enough reliable evidence to convict any of them: if Demjanjuk turned out to be not guilty because he was the wrong man, it would be a strange jury that would find some white-haired dodderer guilty, on the testimony of witnesses no less white-haired and doddering.

Nevertheless, my brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground. Again and again, I find myself thinking that there must be, there has to be, an afterlife, in which some kind of retribution falls upon those who were party to the Holocaust and lived to three score and ten. If there is no accounting, if the six million are dust, and were never anything but dust, then there can be no afterlife, and the universe is entirely random.

That is a terrible thing to believe, but it is hardly less terrible to base a belief in an afterlife on the ground that evil will be repaid in another world because it was not repaid in this one: it is, to say the least, a thin and fraying rope on which to hang eternal life. And perhaps — the most terrible of the scenarios — the dead do know their condition, but can do nothing about it. Imagine dying in a Nazi gas-chamber and taking that terrible death into a kind of conscious post-mortem understanding. No, you say, no God could mete out such dreadful punishment; no, of course not, but if there is no God, what then? Dust without retribution, dust without retribution but with understanding?

For my part, I come to the picture from the other end. I have long been convinced that death — our bodily death — is not the end but offers some kind of sensibility beyond it. It may not — I think not — be so human as to encompass earthly injustice and rectify it, but that means that the universe may not be wicked but may come very close to indifference.

I finish where I started. "And some there be, which have no memorial, who are perished, as though they had never been..." I cannot believe it, and nor did Ecclesiasticus. If there is praise and blame in the afterlife, it is not for us to apportion it. But we can wait in hope, murmuring humbly, "The people will tell of their wisdom, and the congregation will show forth their praise."

## War-cries from the Vatican

Cristina Odone on papal attitudes to the Pill

Thomas Aquinas, a red-blooded Neapolitan who would certainly have understood the modern Catholic problem of "how far can we go?", wrote that choice is the key to the moral act. Does the Catholic Church's ban on birth control — presented in 1968 with the papal encyclical *Humanae Vitae* and to be restated in the autumn with a new encyclical, *Veritatis Splendor* — rob men and women of this choice?

After 25 years, the debate continues. Contrary to popular opinion, sex does not lie at the heart of the two papal encyclicals. Nor does marriage. The crux of each is the age-old Promethean conflict of man against his God; of man against authority. Paul VI and John Paul II did not seek to fight the permissive society and its pernicious symbol, the Pill; they sought to give a different dimension to modern morality and our view of man's role in the universe. That they carried their warfare into the bedroom merely ensured secular attention.

Modern men and women, like Copernican astronomers, have chosen to inhabit a cosmology that centres upon man and his moral and socio-economic needs. But the Catholic church, in a reversal of history, seeks to play at Galileo, urging us to look beyond ourselves to a theocentric universe. Here, God's law rules, not man's, and individual freedom of choice must be circumscribed by moral authority as set forth in the magisterium, the teaching authority of the Catholic church.

Conservatives among the world's 800 million Catholics welcomed *Humanae Vitae*; in the stormy waters of the moral revolution, here was a rock. They held on, obeying all strictures: they will do the same with *Veritatis Splendor*.

Liberals regard the speed limit on their roads as an ideal to be aimed at — but have never seriously thought that they should obey it to the letter. For 25 years, liberals within the Catholic church have adopted the same approach to the church's teaching on birth control: *Humanae Vitae* offered an ideal, a blueprint for sexual ethics, but in their own lives they would fall short of such impossibly high standards.

In his forthcoming encyclical, Pope John Paul II states that his document answers a "real crisis" in the teachings of morality: a gap, he warns, is separating the magisterium from a number of Catholic theologians. This is a papal circumlocution — for war against the liberals. Skirmishes have already been fought. Since the 1960s, theologians in North and South America, Holland and Germany have marshalled arguments to elevate individual conscience above papal rulings in the political as well as the sexual arena: the controversial Liberation theology allows priests to participate in local politics to fight miscarriages of justice.

John Paul II has muzzled some of these voices already, but their seeds of discord have already been sown: a two-tiered Catholic church is emerging, in which the Pope and conservatives view authority as the very core of their understanding of the magisterium; while liberals question authority and promote accountability.

*Humanae Vitae*, like the Vatican II council before it, drove a wedge between liberals and conservatives, but it also sparked a debate about the church's catechesis and how much it could be shaped and informed by socio-economic conditions. This was a necessary push towards developing theology. *Veritatis Splendor* will fan the 25-year-old debate into a war of us-against-them. The Pill could become for the Catholic church what women priests are for the Anglican Communion.

With speculation rife about the Pope's health, it is always possible that the cast of characters could change. But, if the Pope's teaching is enshrined in a doctrinal encyclical, it will be difficult if not impossible to change the script. The author is the editor of the Catholic Herald.

## Yawning yarns

IF THE WAY Kenneth Baker has handled his memoirs is anything to go by, he should have been made Chancellor. While Sir Norman Fowler was dealing with the Churchill by-election, his predecessor as party chairman has been hawking his cabinet story around Fleet Street.

Surprisingly, Baker himself has taken on the task of securing newspaper serialisation. He has abandoned the literary agent who successfully sold the book to Faber last year — no mean feat in a literary world stuffed to the gulleys with political memoirs.

The play saved Baker the 10 per cent commission charged by his agent Michael Sissons, and it appears to be working. The *Daily Express* is on the point of signing a deal for serial rights, according to Sir Nicholas Lloyd, the editor and a friend of Baker. The serialisation deal is but one source of income. A three-part BBC television series featuring Baker interviewing former colleagues such as Kenneth Clarke, Chris Patten, William

Waldegrave and Sir Charles Powell will be screened in the autumn. And then there is the publication of his *The Turbulent Years* planned tentatively a month before Lady Thatcher's *The Downing Street Years*. Though Baker has promised more excitement than Thatcher in his version of events, critics are bored by the memoir gravy train. "There is not a great deal that is revelatory," yawns one who has read Baker's effort. "I don't know what Lady Thatcher's book is like, but one thing's for sure — Baker will not steal the thunder from her."

● Events in Christchurch have obscured another loss to the Conservative party. David Banham, who for seven years was the Tory agent in Newbury, scene of the party's last by-election disaster, resigns today. "I want to spend more time with my family," he says.

### Ladies' ladders

THIS week's note about demands for women's hairdress-

ing facilities in the House of Commons prompted Teresa Gorman, the sharp-talking MP for Billericay, to recall an incident in her battle for rights to be sold in the House.

She had been pressing unsuccessfully for a suitable outlet when one day colleagues pointed out that the pair of lights she was wearing was disastrously laddered. "There was little I could do about it as I did not have a spare pair. So I raised the matter in the chamber with the Speaker, then Bernard Weatherill," she says. "I asked him if I could borrow a pair of his lights." Tights have been on sale at Westminster ever since.



## DIARY

### Ill winds

THE COUNTESS de Chambrey is known to have stirred society on the Côte d'Azur, where her new husband owns a substantial chateau. More recently, however, talk of her antics has been preoccupying those in somewhat less salubrious surroundings. The good burghers of Bognor Regis are infuriated by the countess's plans for her beachfront holiday house in the town.

Three planning applications have been lodged with the local council under her previous name, The Rt Hon. The Countess of Spencer, for extensive alterations to Trade-winds, a large and, to some minds, rather gaudy Italianate villa. The plans are for two smaller houses in Trade-winds' extensive grounds, and

### Down your way

THE BBC is grappling with a number of unexpected complaints from would-be concert-goers lured by their recent press advertisements for the Proms. Beneath the caption "BBC Proms: Live at 32 Acacia Gardens", the advert pictures a row of terraced houses with queues forming outside the doors. Below the picture, the caption goes on to explain: "Tune in to Radio 3 and you're there."

Sadly, a few people seem to have missed the point. The BBC has received a number of phone calls from people complaining that they cannot find Acacia Gardens, let alone Number 32.

### Carnival spirit?

DO NOT be surprised if the Notting Hill Carnival makes fewer media appearances this year. For the first time in its 28-year history, television and radio stations and professional photographers are to be charged for recording the event. For "non-news" coverage, fees range from £100 for photographers to a £5,000 minimum for live radio transmissions.

Broadcasters are angry and bewildered. Richard Park, programme director at Capital Radio, says: "The charges are inordinately expensive for a musical celebration. I cannot think of any other event which charges this much."

Obviously, the rate-card issued to broadcasters says that "unaccredited journalists and photographers will have an awful time". The carnival's press officer, Diane Jones-Ere, insists this is not a threat. "It should say 'bad karma'."



## Wizard wheezes of Oz

Richard Neville, the bell-bottomed founding editor of *Oz*, the 1960s magazine best known for its sexually explicit Rupert Bear cartoons, endorsement of cannabis and prosecution for obscenity, is to write his story of the *Oz* years.

The obscenity trial in 1971 was the longest in British legal history, pitting counter-culture against the Establishment. A for the defendants — Neville (centre) and his co-editors Felix Dennis (right) and Jim Anderson (left) — was galvanised by David Hockney, Michael Foot and John Lennon, who remarked that the prosecution smacked of "disgusting fascism".

Predictably, perhaps, for a child of the 1960s, Neville's memoirs, *Oz, Love, Obscenity and Me* is late, says David Reynolds, deputy managing director of Bloomsbury. But then *Oz* when the magazine launched in 1966. "I was looking for a job and I went round to Richard's house in Clarendon Road," he recalls. "He had the most stunning girlfriend."





## BRIGHT DAY FOR EUROPE

What the unemployed now need is a wave of speculation

The Bundesbank's decision yesterday to maintain its key discount rate could turn out to be the best news Western Europe's 22 million unemployed have had in months. A cut was expected. It did not come. By a determined assault on the European exchange-rate mechanism (ERM), the speculators could now rescue the politicians from a punishing and unnecessary recession.

Governments have been bent on fixing their currencies to the Deutschmark whatever the economic cost. That may now end. For the next month or more, the ERM will be naked to the harsh market winds. The markets will not forgive penally high real interest rates at the bottom of an economic cycle. Recession is the underlying reason for the crises which have assailed the ERM, shaken Britain and Italy free of the grid last September and forced three devaluations on Spain. The European Community's economies are expected to contract this year by 1 per cent, its debt queues to grow to 12.5 per cent of the workforce. The markets' bet is that the existing ERM parties can be maintained only at intolerable economic, and therefore political, cost.

The message from the Bundesbank is that the ERM does not have to break. But it must bend to survive, and the choice lies in Paris, Copenhagen and Madrid, not Frankfurt. Even massive intervention can now only save face for Paris and buy a little time for it to decide between the only choices now open: between joining in a general realignment of parties, as the Bundesbank wants, or raising interest rates to heights so evidently unsustainable that the markets will again put the franc on the rack.

Until the former course is chosen, the ERM will stagger from crisis to crisis. It is impossible to match Germany's needs to contain the inflationary side-effects of unification with the pressing deflationary requirements in countries such as France or Denmark, where inflation has been tamed at the expense of millions of jobs. Viewed from Frankfurt, a cut in the German discount rate would have weakened confidence in the bank's anti-inflationary credentials, put the Deutschmark under speculative pressure and forced up the long-term German interest rates which are critical to German industry. The argument

for a steep cut in German rates — and only a cut of at least 1 per cent would have bought France and other governments in the ERM more than a momentary reprieve — was therefore political.

There is declining sympathy in Germany for France's obsession with the *franc fort*. Every time the Bundesbank has to step in to help the franc, Germany's fight against inflation is impeded by a further swelling of the German money supply. Moreover, the French government, so insistent on *solidarité* in matters monetary, refuses to return the favour when it comes to freeing international trade under the Gatt.

Nor, under the surface, is there now even agreement between France and Germany on the political goal. The French government is obsessed with locking its currency to Germany's not in order to contain inflation, a battle already won, but because it hopes thereby to hasten European monetary union. France sees EMU, which would establish joint control over a single currency, as its only escape from under the Bundesbank's shadow. But this ambition is precisely what has rendered the Bundesbank increasingly sceptical of the merits of EMU.

The ERM is now in the intensive care ward. European voters should hope that the politicians switch off the life support machines soon. There is a case for reasonably stable currencies, as Kenneth Clarke said last week, but none for fixing parties rigidly between economies that are performing differently. The ERM worked only so long as it was not treated a modern gold standard, and even then only until Europe's capital markets were freed. It now holds the keys to Europe's recessionary prison. French voters are eyeing the dividends Britain won by breaking the chains; yet the British export boom could, as the Confederation of British Industry fears, falter if its EC markets stay locked in an ERM-related slump.

The lesson of this slump must be learned one day, and it is that unless and until Europe is ready for a unified federal budget within a political union, the Europe of a single market and free capital flows will need more rather than less monetary flexibility. The sooner governments realise this, the better. By hastening the day, the speculators would do the voters signal service.

## DEGREE OF CHOICE

Better information is needed in the education marketplace

Our *Second Degree* supplement today is the first attempt by a newspaper — or anyone else — to publish a full guide to vacancies on taught postgraduate courses. It is intended to be a starting-point for graduates who are entering the maze of 5,000 courses offered by universities and colleges. Since many of them will be expected to pay the full cost of their tuition, it is essential that applicants are armed with the knowledge necessary to make an informed choice.

Such a supplement would have attracted little interest a decade ago, when there were fewer than 100,000 postgraduate places. But the rapid expansion of the universities and former polytechnics has had a dramatic impact. There are now more than 200,000 postgraduate students in this country, on courses which are more likely to be a preparation for a particular vocation than the prelude to a life in academia.

In his 1975 novel *Changing Places*, David Lodge parodied the British postgraduate as "a lonely, forlorn soul, uncertain of what he is doing or whom he is trying to please". But today's courses are far better structured and integrated with the needs of industry. The modern postgraduate is as likely to be a future captain of industry as a fledgling don. Our supplement is a practical recognition of this important social development.

The hectic pace of change in education has also forced difficult decisions. This year, *The Times* has decided with some regret to end its universities results service. The publication of degree classes has long provided graduates and their families with an agreeable memento in print of a personal achievement. But the speed and efficiency

with which universities now alert students to their results means that *The Times* is no longer providing a genuine news service.

Since the former polytechnics became universities, it has become impractical to publish the results of all 97 institutions. The exclusion of degree results from colleges of higher education has also become difficult to justify. It is hard for a newspaper to provide a results service covering 150 institutions, most of which are increasing their undergraduate intake every year.

We believe it is more important to devote space to guides such as today's supplement, the *Times Good Universities Guide* and school league tables which will help readers with future choices rather than remind them of past achievements. The government's efforts to encourage freedom of information in schools and universities are welcome; but they should not be the last word.

The role of education journalism is therefore changing as rapidly as its subject. The improvement of parental choice and the expansion of higher education mean that parents and prospective students need more information than ever. Universities will develop their strengths and focus their services in particular areas. As more schools opt out from council control, they will compete more aggressively for pupils and the funds they bring. The reform of the national curriculum and the revolutionary changes in the organisation of schools will continue. More schools will become selective or specialise in a particular subjects. The new education marketplace could become a bewildering place for the consumer. *The Times* intends to make it more intelligible.

## ROYALTIES FROM ROYALTY

The royal family is well prepared for Balmoral rain

Reading lists are chiefly interesting for their omissions. The Book Trust's annual summer reading list for the royal family is usually no exception. This year the judges felt obliged to recommend a novel of such majestic proportions that its inclusion rendered any other works of fiction superfluous. Even if the Windsors did nothing at Balmoral but read, they would find Vikram Seth's *A Suitable Boy* sufficient to last them through the summer. This is not to disparage the other novels on the list. John Le Carré, Penelope Lively, Dominick Dunne and Joanna Trollope are all reliable entertainers, but none of their offerings can compete with the Indian juggernaut.

The non-fiction list reflects the continuing fashion for biography and autobiography. The Queen knows a thing or two about politics, so she might easily enjoy the general memoirs of Sir Ronald Millar, the *Penguin Book of Twentieth Century Speeches*, or the rumbustious interviews of Sir Robin Day. More painful but also more profound reading for her would be Margaret Forster's remarkable life of Daphne du Maurier, who was married to a courtier and acquainted with the royal family.

Andrew Motion on Philip Larkin is indeed, as its subtitle proclaims, *A Writer's Life*; a librarian in Hull has a less interesting existence than a headmaster of Westminster, described in John Rae's modestly intemperate *Delusions of Grandeur*; but then Larkin was a poet too, and by common consent a good one. Nicholas Coleridge's account of the press barons, *Paper Tigers*, might be judged too generous by a family which counts itself among their victims. Memoirs by Dirk Bogarde and Anne Scott-Jones, as well as Peter Hennessy's laudatory history of the Attlee government, *Never Again*, tap reserves of nostalgia which the Queen may share with many subjects of her generation.

The royal reading list shows once again that the quaintest regal traditions are often quite recent: this one is only ten years old. But if, as a new survey tells, some 45 per cent of Britons buy three or more books a month, then the monarchy must be seen to follow suit. George III once unwisely confided to Fanny Burney: "Was there ever such stuff as great part of Shakespeare? Only one must not say so!" Monarchs are not obliged to read many books, still less write them, but they should not scorn the scribes.

## Different ways to a better Europe

From the Director of the European Movement, UK

Sir, William Rees-Mogg ("Dr Brunner's better kind of Europe", July 26) is right to warn against the dangers of a Europe run by bureaucrats, but what is required is a careful analysis of the problem and proposals on how to solve it.

The Commission needs to be subject to more democratic control, but the fundamental problem lies in the enormous power of the committees of national bureaucrats which surround the Council of Ministers. Ministers can only deal with so much and as a consequence much decision-making authority is, in effect, delegated to these officials, sent by Whitehall and its European counterparts.

The Maastricht treaty is not part of the problem, it is part of the solution: in giving the European Parliament greater rights to scrutinise and approve proposed European laws alongside the Council of Ministers a major step to more democracy at the expense of bureaucracy was taken; the new requirement that future commissions and their presidents will need to be approved by the European Parliament is another step towards more democratic control. Taken together these are important moves towards making the Community a parliamentary democracy.

Instead of paying lip-service to supporting the creation of a "broader, democratic Europe of autonomous nations", as Lord Rees-Mogg puts it, what is required is an agenda to make this happen. Opening up meetings of the Council of Ministers when it meets as a legislative body — at the very least publishing minutes and voting records — would enable national parliaments to control their representatives, which would consequently check the power of their officials. Giving the European Parliament full legislative powers over European law alongside the Council would enhance democratic scrutiny. Electing the Commission by the European Parliament would ensure democratic accountability.

A Community which is more democratic would also be in a stronger position to enlarge and yet remain effective in implementing the policies which its member states require.

Nobody wants, as Lord Rees-Mogg points out, "a federal Europe under bureaucratic control", but a decentralised, democratic Europe — which is the kind of federal Europe our European partners seek — needs to be supported by a concrete programme of reform not by pious hope alone.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN WOODARD, Director,  
European Movement — UK,  
Europe House,  
138 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1.

From Mr Nick Tate

Sir, Both the prime minister (on tape) and Sir Edward Heath ("Now full speed into Europe", July 28) make the fundamental error that there are only 30-40 Eurosceptics and that the other 300 or so Conservative MPs are all loyal to the prime minister. It is this error of judgement that has led to the current situation.

The Selsdon Group has reason to believe that there are at least 60 other Conservative MPs who view the EC with a sceptical eye, yet voted with the government for a variety of reasons. There are many more who wholeheartedly support the new government approach to the talks in 1996 which stresses the completion of the single market and a proper balance of powers between the member states and the Commission.

Given that these 1996 discussions will not be along Heathite lines, whoever the prime minister may be at that time, it should become clear just how small a faction the European federalists really are when not sheltering behind the loyalist mass — about 10-20, I believe.

Yours sincerely,  
NICK TATE  
(Chairman), The Selsdon Group,  
170 Sloane Street, SW1,  
July 28.

## Defining poverty

From Mr James Bullen

Sir, Mr Ashenden and Professor Almond (letters, July 22), writing about the European Commission definition of poverty as having an income below half the average, should not worry about the statistics. There is no theoretical reason why everyone cannot reach half the average. The average height for men in this country is about 5ft 9in but very few are under 2ft 10in.

The practical problems of eradicating poverty are another matter.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES BULLEN,  
4 Monks Horton Way,  
St Albans, Hertfordshire,  
July 27.

From Mr William Beattie

Sir, If Professor Almond were to consider the simple case where the EC has succeeded in equalising all our incomes, then all incomes will equal the average and it is quite clear that the poor would no longer be with us.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM BEATTIE,  
3 Blair Park,  
Newtownards, Northern Ireland,  
July 27.

## Fears for London's orchestral future

From Mr John Bradbury

Sir, Bryan Magee of the Arts Council ("Five orchestras are too many for today", July 22) is wrong: the Arts Council cannot cope with excellence in quantity. It's lucky that high-volume, high-quality companies such as BMW and Sony do not share such hang-ups. The London orchestras are world leaders in their market-place, as witnessed by their reputation on international tours, and their recording sales world-wide. The quality of postwar school, borough and county music education is ensuring that standards are always being pushed even higher: our orchestras already rival Berlin, Vienna, Chicago and Boston.

Music critics are now having a field day by giving their halfpennyworth regarding the relative merits of our orchestras: it is particularly sad that even at a time like this they cannot choose to reflect upon the quality of London's orchestras, and the Glyndebourne Touring Opera.

Once again, the paper-shufflers, advisers and committee members may triumph over people actually producing quality goods in this country.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN BRADBURY,  
St Troys Road, Upper Norwood, SE19,  
July 22.

From Mrs Madeleine Male

Sir, If Bryan Magee has even tried to attend a concert in St Petersburg, Moscow, New York or Boston at the end of May, as I have, when orchestras are often on tour, he should value our five excellent London symphony orchestras instead of pouring scorn on some of them.

Each one of them is to be cherished and nurtured.

Yours faithfully,  
MADELINE MALE,  
The Blue House, 19 The Mead,  
Wallington, Surrey,  
July 22.

From Lord Menuhin, OM

Sir, The planners have it all wrong. This is the very time to invest in the future, not in fewer orchestras. The people of London deserve more concert halls. We must create areas in our lives free of the pressure of modern life and inspiring to all.

Yours etc,  
YEHUDI MENUHIN,  
Sym Music Co Ltd,  
110 Gloucester Avenue, NW1,  
July 21.

From Mr Henry Stern

Sir, It may well be, as Bryan Magee writes, that the LSO was last season giving us playing of "... a quality that has never (my italics) been heard from a London orchestra before", but it is a

rash person who would make such an assertion.

Has he never heard (of), for example, the Philharmonia with von Karajan and Klemperer, the RPO with Beecham and Kempe, the LPO with Haitink, Solti and Silvestri, the LSO with Abbado and ... but why go on? It may well be that London has too many orchestras, but I would prefer someone with a more balanced critical approach to decide their fate.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY STERN,  
12 Tenterden Gardens, NW4,  
July 22.

From Dr Tom Messenger

Sir, Anyone fortunate enough to have heard the Philharmonia, LPO and RPO at their peak might be forgiven for considering Mr Magee's pronouncement on the LSO to have been politically rather than musically motivated.

If there must be a contest let it be on an even playing field and before an impartial judge and jury, a clear majority of whom are musicians of the highest international standing.

Yours faithfully,  
TOM MESSENGER,  
(Head of Department),  
Department of Music,  
University of Surrey,  
Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH,  
July 23.

From Professor Anthony Field

Sir, In 1970, after a detailed and exhaustive survey by a distinguished committee, the Arts Council produced its report on orchestral resources in Great Britain.

Its principal recommendation was that the Arts Council, the Greater London Council and the Corporation of London should from the beginning of the 1973-4 concert season offer "appropriate financial support for two orchestras accepting contractual obligations designed to provide permanence and stability".

Unfortunately, Lord Goodman's preface explained that the council, in endorsing the report, did not feel "able to endorse this recommendation at this moment in our musical history".

I say "unfortunately" because at that time there were increasing arts funds available to enable two orchestras not only each to have a permanent base but also to increase their size and the salaries being paid so that they could truly maintain the standards of orchestras in other international cities.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY FIELD,  
(Finance Director,  
Arts Council, 1957-84),  
152 Cromwell Tower,  
Barbican, EC2,  
July 22.

## Maintaining standards

From Mr Tim Cornick

Sir, I wish to set the record straight on BS5750, devised by the British Standards Institution (Margot Norman's article, "Big BS5750 is watching you", July 20). For five years I have done academic research in quality management for construction and have no axe to grind in the present argument about its worth.

In the early 1980s the government was dissatisfied with the performance of its own service and manufacturing industries. The evidence was ever-increasing imports because of their apparent higher standards. The answer was perceived to be the introduction of formal quality management systems to companies to help them to improve their work practices and hence their products. This was to be achieved by businesses following the guidance of BS5750 for the application of systematic management.

Further assurance that this had been followed and applied would be by an independent third-party assessment of the management system against the requirements of BS5750.

Today BS5750 is no longer the sole monopoly of the British Standards Institution — which should take the credit for originating it — but is the

internationally accepted ISO9000 series of standards for a quality management system, even in countries as far away as North America and the Pacific Rim.

The advantage of BS5750 is that it is so comprehensive in its expression that it can be applied to any process of any business.

Its usefulness is that it focuses the attention of the business on its process, not its product, as this is the only cost-effective way by which its production and service quality standards can be improved and maintained.

As for Ms Norman's window cleaner, clause 4.1.2.2 means that, before starting, he should ensure he can verify his working method and that his employees can clean the window right first time.

I agree with Ms Norman, however, about the confusion caused by government, which, having set a plan for quality improvement in motion, then puts itself and others in two minds about its effectiveness.

Yours sincerely,  
TIM CORNICK,  
University of Reading,  
Department of Construction Management & Engineering,  
PO Box 219, Whiteknights,  
Reading, Berkshire.

## VI attacks

From Mr Richard Haugh

Sir, It was wrong to say in the obituary of Colonel Michel HOLLARD (July 23) that 5,000 of 9,000 *Vis* launched "reached their target". They had no real "target", only cities, mainly London.

In the opening and most damaging phase of that 1944 contest 42 per cent of the *Vis* were shot down, mainly by fighters. In the closing phase, 82 per cent succumbed to the defences, mainly the guns.

Your obituarist understates by half the number of civilians killed, 6,184, plus several thousand servicemen. It was not *Vis* that the RAF destroyed before the battle. Thanks to Colonel HOLLARD's intelligence, it was the launching sites.

Yours sincerely,  
RICHARD HOUGH,  
31 Meadowbank,  
Primrose Hill Road, NW3,  
July 23.

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Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

## Judgment of laws on homosexuality

From Dr Adrian Rogers

Sir, Matthew Parris draws attention (article, July 26) to the case of the under-age homosexual and his partner who sought to challenge the law making homosexual activity under the age of 21 a criminal offence by taking their "case" to the European Court of Human Rights.

It was when, on a Radio 4 programme to which I was invited, they publicly admitted breaking this law that I requested the Crown Prosecution Service to investigate.

I believe the existing law serves to protect young men who may be either uncertain of their sexual orientation or who may be open to acquire homosexual appetites. Until full assessment on the relevance of inherited homosexual predisposition has taken place there is good evidence that the behaviour is learnt and it should therefore be suppressed.

Secondly, if the European Court were to investigate a case in which no prosecution had been brought it might be agreed that the offence was so common that the law had already fallen into disrepute.

A society that lacks the will to control the sexuality of its young people pays more than the price of the spread of sexually transmitted disease and under-age pregnancy in heterosexuals. It also lacks the moral justification to protect its adolescents from homosexuality, which is a risky practice and, by definition, sterile.

Yours faithfully,  
ADRIAN ROGERS (Director),  
The Conservative Family Institute,  
Cranmere House,  
Trevos Way Reach, Exeter, Devon.

From Mr Peter G. Embrey

Sir, Why do our religious teachers seem to place greater emphasis on the small print of God's law than on the Ten Commandments? If homosexual acts are so seriously abominable, why are they omitted from the Decalogue — or from Christ's direct teaching as recorded in the Gospels? Have they replaced covetousness, since that — in the guise of ambition and entrepreneurial drive — is so rarely condemned and so widely admired?

Yours faithfully,  
PETER G. EMBREY,  
19 Edith Road, Barron's Court, W14,  
July 27.

## Genius and genes

From Lord Jakobovits

Sir, Mr H. B. Brooks-Baker (letter, July 27) argues that had genetic engineering to eliminate the homosexual gene existed in the past, mankind might have been without history-makers like Louis XIII, Alexander the Great, and other geniuses.

Perhaps not quite. Had their parents been able to receive genetic therapy, by having the errant gene removed or repaired, these geniuses would have been born but possibly without their disability. More than that, their parents' decision to avail themselves of such genetic treatment might even have increased the possibility of future generations gifted with similar genius. Alas, in the absence of such treatment (probably for very long) the world is deprived of such potential history-makers.

Yours sincerely,  
JAKOBOVITS,  
House of Lords,  
July 27.

## Demjanjuk lesson

From Mr Louis FitzGibbon

Sir, Difficult though it must have been, the cause of justice has been served in Israel through the acquittal of John Demjanjuk on charges of contributing to the deaths of millions of Jews as "Ivan the Terrible" at Treblinka. Some people will be disappointed but they should recall that he has been in prison since 1966.

What is important, especially for our MPs, is that, despite the objections of the House of Lords, it was they who forced through an act aimed at finding and trying war crimes suspects who may be living in Britain. This project may cost about £10 million. One can only hope that every penny is well spent, and that British courts will never have to admit errors in prosecuting men 50 years after an event.

Yours sincerely,  
LOUIS FITZGIBBON,  
8 Portland Place, Brighton, Sussex,  
July 29.

## Not joined, clearly

From Mr Roy A. Dehn

Sir, Susan Elkin (Education Viewpoint, July 26) writes: "Some of them cannot join up their handwriting ...". What virtue do educationists find in a joined hand? Most joined hands are illegible and I doubt whether they are much, if at all, faster.

Since virtually all printed matter is unjoined, most of us have much more experience in reading unjoined letters. Joining can be a self-indulgent disaster, as anyone who has struggled to read 19th-century German handwriting knows.

Yours truly,  
ROY A. DEHN,  
6 Ninham Court, Norwich, Norfolk.







THE TIMES FRIDAY JULY 30 1993

# OBITUARIES

## WILLIAM BANCROFT CLARK



William Bancroft Clark, chairman of Clarks, 1942-67, died on July 23 aged 91. He was born at Street, Somerset, on March 1, 1902.

WILLIAM Bancroft Clark, "the Grand Old Man of the British shoe industry" — was the autocratic ruler of Clarks for 33 years. It was he more than anyone who made the family company what it is today and, even after retirement, his word was heeded by younger generations whenever business decisions were being taken. By the time Mr Bancroft was he was known around the factory, came to the helm, the firm had been running smoothly in family hands for three generations: but Bancroft had the vision to turn what was little more than a cottage industry into one of the country's leading shoe companies, with a particular reputation for sensible children's footwear.

Bancroft was a giant of a man in all respects, standing well over 6ft tall. He liked to encourage good ideas to filter up from the workforce and the door of his office was never closed to employees, but he was also a stickler for detail and ruthless about shoddy workmanship. He would wander the factory floor in white overalls every day, pointing out the smallest error, and tipping up defective shoes with his bare hands.

The Clarks are a Quaker family and had lived in the old farmhouse, Netherfield, in the Somerset village of Street for generations. During the last century, attendance at the Friends Meeting House next door to the factory was part of company culture. Bancroft was no exception.

He abhorred ostentation and lived a conspicuously simple, if comfortable life, once refusing to ride in a Rolls Royce because it was "too vulgar". There was just one canteen in the Street, factory which management and workers shared, and Bancroft's executive offices lacked such basic trimmings as a carpet. At the first sign of disagreement in the boardroom, he would follow the practice adopted at Quaker meetings and call for a period of silence. At the end of up to 20 minutes, he would announce "Well, we are all agreed", and summarise what he took to be the consensus view, usually to the satisfaction of everyone present.

But his retirement in 1967 to what was known by the family as "geriatrics corridor", and subsequent absence from the boardroom, resulted in a power vacuum and a series of problems over the succession.

C & J Clark was founded in 1825 when Cyrus and James Clark began selling slippers made from sheepskin off-cuts on their father's farm in Street. It remained very much a one-family local business until the second world war. William Bancroft Clark was the great grandson of the founders, and the son of Roger Clark and Sarah, née Bancroft, who came from an American Quaker family of cotton spinners and weavers. Educated at Sidcot School in Somerset and the Quaker school, Bootham's, in York before joining Clarks in 1919, Bancroft spent, with the exception of a spell at King's College Cambridge, 1921-24, the whole of his working life at the factory in Street.

He was made a director in 1928, gradually easing out his brother Nathan, and was appointed chairman in 1942. During the 1930s Bancroft began to recognise three crucial factors on which he was to build his later business success: the importance of quality control; the increasingly vital role that advertising would play in the shoe market; and the marketing advantages which would come from providing multi-width fittings, particularly in the children's market. During the second world war the factory produced civilian clothing, ingenious wooden hinged shoes (to save leather), and American army boots for the nearby American base. Part of the factory manufactured torpedo parts.

However it was not until after the second world war, that Bancroft saw fit to start expanding operations. With the population boom in the late 1940s, he predicted that a corresponding "baby boom" would take place in the mid-1960s and with this in mind, embarked on an expansion spree. The second Clarks factory was built in 1946, its third in 1948, and from then on a new one was added every three years, until there were eventually 12 factories in all in the southwest of England. Backed by the technical expertise and sales drive of his first cousins, Peter Clothier and Tony Clark, shoe sales rocketed from one to 17 million pairs a year during his period at the helm, an astounding rise in what has always been a highly competitive, and low-growth market.

But following the retirement of its patriarchal chairman in 1967, Clarks was thrown into a series of succession squabbles. Bancroft's cousin Tony, described by colleagues as "intensely shy", proved to lack the necessary drive, and in 1973, Bancroft's son Daniel took over as chairman and chief executive. Like other British shoe firms, Clarks began to reel under the impact of cheap imports during the 1970s. In 1981 Clarks management launched an ambitious takeover bid for K. Shoes. By purchasing their nearest competitor and one of the few brand names left in the British shoe industry, Clarks hoped to buttress the demand for branded footwear in the UK. But the flood of imported footwear from South America, Taiwan and the Far East continued. Even in Europe the labour rates in a country such as Portugal were just 20

per cent of what Clarks were paying their workers in the mid 1980s. Clarks responded by opening their own factory in Portugal, but this was not enough to stop the rot.

Daniel Clark remained as chairman until forced to resign in 1986, as the quarrel over the company's waning fortunes gathered force. Confined to a wheelchair and increasingly reclusive, there was little that Bancroft could achieve in the way of intervention, although he retained his influence as a "godfather" figure and allowed his feelings regarding the management to be felt (at one time he reportedly stopped speaking to Daniel Clark altogether). He also supported his younger son Richard's attempts to prevent the recent and ultimately abortive takeover bid by the property company, Berisford International.

Bancroft lived out his remaining years in the bosom of his family. He enjoyed visiting old churches in southern France and the west country, and displayed an almost photographic memory when recalling their architectural features years later. He also took a keen interest in the preservation of the local moorlands — the Somerset Levels.

He was a serious man, an attentive listener and, following his Quaker principles, a great respecter of other people. He would always sign off his shareholders' letters with "Yours respectfully".

Bancroft married Catharina Petronella Clark, daughter of the South African soldier-statesman Jan Smuts in 1928. She died in 1968. They had seven children, and he is survived by six of them.

## GENERAL RENÉ GAVOILLE

General René Gavoille, wartime French reconnaissance pilot, died on July 13 at Francheville, Haute-Savoie, aged 81. He was born in Adéas, Franche Comté, on July 24, 1911.

RENÉ GAVOILLE escaped narrowly in the aerial battles over eastern France after the German invasion of 1940 and then undertook risky missions over occupied France. His reward was to be the first French pilot to land in Provence after the southern Allied landings of 1944.

Although mostly on reconnaissance missions, he shot down two German planes in eastern France before being downed himself over Sedan in his Bloch (Dassault) reconnaissance aircraft in May 1940.

Gavoille used a herd of cows to soften his crash landing. He evaded capture and later made his way to Algeria and Tunis where he joined a reconnaissance squadron.

Another member of the squadron was the French writer-pilot, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. In 1943 in North Africa Saint-Exupéry was at the height of his literary fame and he engaged the aid of Gavoille, whom he had cited in his book *Pilote de Guerre*

(Flight to Arras), in persuading the Americans to let him fly a Lockheed Lightning.

Saint-Exupéry was then aged 43, but the Americans had fixed the maximum age for flying at 30. The problem was resolved in Saint-Exupéry's favour and he and Gavoille became colleagues again on missions over Europe.

Saint-Exupéry was lost over the Mediterranean in July 1944. Previously he and Gavoille had reconnoitred Italy prior to that campaign and then flown repeatedly and at very low level over the Langue-d'Oule-Roussillon area to implant in the Germans the impression that the southern landings would take place there. The Germans reduced their defences in the Var and the landings, near St Tropez in August 1944, went smoothly.

Promoted after the war to general, he was much decorated, notably with the Croix de Guerre with eight "palms", and the British DFC.

He was guardian of the Saint-Exupéry archives and took a keen interest last year when his son, Christian, also a pilot, undertook an unsuccessful search in the Bay of Nice for Saint-Exupéry's plane.

He is survived by his son and a daughter.

## SIR JOHN WILSON

Sir John Wilson, KCB, former second permanent under-secretary at the Ministry of Defence died on July 26 aged 77. He was born on September 3, 1915.

AFTER four years as private secretary to the Minister of Supply in Clement Attlee's postwar Labour government, John Wilson was given a framed print by the minister, George Strauss, Streets, who died only last month, inscribed a personal message on the back. "To the best private secretary who ever served a minister." The compliment was more than a formality. Clever, courteous and meticulous in his work, John Wilson was an immaculate civil servant.

His family teased him for being a role model for Sir Humphrey Appleby, the Whitehall mandarin in *Yes Minister*, on television. But one of Wilson's strengths was that he would frequently say "no Minister". In recent years he looked on in dismay as senior officials apparently gave way to urbane demands.

John Martindale Wilson was born in Madras, the son of a businessman who died when his elder son was only five. Left with three young children, his mother returned to England to find a job. She sent John to Bradford where he played cricket for the school, then to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where hard work earned him a double first in law. He had

thought of joining the Indian civil service, returning to the land of his birth. But he did so well in the civil service entrance exams that he changed his mind and entered Whitehall instead.

Wilson started as an assistant principal in the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, moving to the Ministry of Supply in 1939, shortly before being caught up in the second world war.

He was commissioned into the Royal Artillery and after six months training in this country was posted to a field regiment in southern India, then to Burma with the 25th Indian Division. He rose to the rank of major and was mentioned in dispatches during the war against the Japanese before being demobilised in 1945.

Wilson then returned to the Ministry of Supply, working in the minister's private office between 1946 and 1950 and rising to the rank of an assistant under-secretary four years later. He served in the Cabinet Office throughout the 1956 Suez crisis and the subsequent resignation of the prime minister Anthony Eden — whom he did not much like. Night after night he came home as dawn was breaking but never told the closest members of his family what was happening.

He left the Cabinet Office for his first tour at the Ministry of Defence in 1958, moving in 1961 to the Ministry of Aviation as a deputy secretary. He was later to look back on



his four years there as one of his happiest periods in Whitehall, travelling the world with the minister of the day. At home meanwhile, the dominant issue was the choice of a third London airport.

Then in 1965 he returned to the newly enlarged defence ministry, combining the old War Office, Admiralty and Air Ministry where he was to spend the last ten years of his career. As deputy under-secretary (civilian management)

throughout the six-year reign of Denis Healey as Secretary of State for Defence, Wilson found himself deeply involved in the contraction of the defence infrastructure at home and the withdrawal of troops from overseas bases east of Suez. But he liked and admired Healey and, still more so, his successor as defence secretary, Lord Carrington.

In 1972 he was made the MoD's second permanent under-secretary — responsible

for internal administration as opposed to the execution of defence policy — and retired in 1975 on reaching 60. He was knighted in the previous year.

Wilson made himself busy in retirement, becoming involved in local and professional organisations. He served at various times as a vice-president of the Civil Service Retirement Fellowship and deputy chairman of the Civil Service Appeals Board, as chairman of the Crown Housing Association and as chairman of the Twyford British Legion. A committed churchman, he was chairman of the Friends of Winchester Cathedral and was among those who helped raise £7m for the cathedral's upkeep. While at the Ministry of Defence he also took particular interest in the maintenance of the Ministry's own built-in chapel.

He was an immensely popular civil servant, partly because of his uncompromising honesty. Unlike Humphrey Appleby (and some others who stride through the corridors of power) John Wilson never intrigued. He was the archetypal upright Englishman. But he also had an engaging, wry sense of humour and was unfailingly kind to juniors under him, encouraging their progress with words of praise as opposed to criticism.

He is survived by his wife Penelope, whom he met when as a young officer cadet he was in training near her family home in Staffordshire, and by a son and a daughter.

## FRANK ARMSTRONG

Frank Armstrong, founder of Ribena, died at Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire, on July 19 aged 92. He was born in Llandudno on July 25, 1900.

FRANK Armstrong stumbled across the winning formula for Ribena while trying to find new uses for cheap milk. The 1930s saw a period of high production in the dairy industry and Armstrong then chairman of a small family firm in Bristol which made lemon cordials, saw the potential in marketing a broad range of fruit-flavoured syrups for use in milk shakes.

As a by-product of the company's research, he and his team developed a sweet blackcurrant-flavoured drink which could be marketed as vitamin-enriched and "healthy". A local dispensing chemist came up with a name — condensed from the latin for blackcurrant, *Ribes Nigra* — carrying overtones of a doctor's prescription. From its first appearance in the shops, around 1937, Ribena's high vitamin C content set a precedent for branded products and, during the war, the government distributed it free to babies, young children and expectant mothers.

Frank Dillworth Armstrong was educated at Clifton College, Bristol, and served with the Royal Flying Corps during the first world war. Afterwards he trained as a chartered accountant, before joining his father in the family

business, H.W. Carter and Co in Bristol. Armstrong was an astute financial manager, and having sorted out the firm's accounts, he accepted a tempt-



ing offer by a local business consortium — Bristol Industries — and sold the business, while being kept on as chairman. One of the first orders Armstrong received from his new employers was the unenviable task of sacking his own father. He responded by negotiating a loan with the bank and buying the company back. Under Armstrong's leadership, H.W. Carter went public in the mid-1930s at around the same time as Ribena was being developed.

During the second world war the government took over the regulation of food manu-

facturing, and Armstrong was put in charge of the western region of the drink industry's wartime association. Afterwards, the success of Ribena necessitated the building of a new factory in the Forest of Dean and, in 1955, the business was sold to the Beecham Group. Armstrong sat on Beecham's board until his retirement in 1960 and chaired the drinks division of their operations, which included Corona, Lucozade and PLI. He also held non-executive directorships with Jack Britton's Tuf shoes and the pork-sausage manufacturers, Bowers of Trowbridge.

Armstrong was a man of strong moral beliefs with an acerbic sense of humour. Having made a success of his own life, he believed in putting something back into the community and established a charitable trust which has supported a range of local charities for thirty years. He was president of the Bristol Rotary Club and, latterly, an honorary member of both Dursley and Thornbury Clubs. He also enjoyed hunting — he was a member of the Berkeley — and played for West Gloucester Polo Club.

In 1944 Armstrong was made a Justice of the Peace and served as chairman of the bench at Thornbury. He maintained strong links with his old school, Clifton College, of which he was a governor. Frank Armstrong is survived by his second wife Margaret and his two sons of a previous marriage.

## GENERAL ROSCOE ROBINSON

Roscoe Robinson Jr, the first black soldier to rise to the rank of four-star general in the United States Army, died of leukaemia in Washington on July 22 aged 64. He was born in St Louis, Missouri, on October 12, 1928.

AS ONE of the first black cadets to graduate from West Point after President Harry Truman ordered the racial integration of the American armed forces, Roscoe Robinson chose a good moment to join the US Army. He may have had his doubts at the time: soon after leaving the Academy with the rank of second lieutenant in 1951, with a degree in engineering, he found himself commanding a small combat unit in Korea.

The experience did his career no harm and he rose rapidly in rank, collecting a master's degree in international relations at the University of Pittsburgh along the way. With the advent of the Vietnam war

Robinson returned to combat duty, this time as a battalion commander. His decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross and Bronze Star Medal.

Taken out of the front line in Vietnam, Robinson became deputy chief of staff for logistics in that conflict. After passing through the National War College, he later served as commanding general of the 82nd Airborne Division, commanding general of the US Army garrison in Okinawa, and of the IX Corps of the US Army in Japan.

In 1982 Robinson became the first black man to attain the rank of four-star general when he was assigned to be the US representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's military committee. He retired from the Army in 1985 and is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.



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## NEWS

## Fight to save ERM after snub

The Bundesbank delivered a clear snub to the rest of Europe, denying the key interest rate cut the markets had been demanding as the price of survival for the exchange-rate mechanism.

The markets immediately started selling all ERM "target" currencies, including the French franc, threatening to break the Franco-German currency link that is the cornerstone of the system. Pages 1, 21, 24

## Major seeks to put setbacks behind him

John Major will today put a brave face on the result of the Christchurch by-election by describing it as a reflection of the government's difficulties over the past 12 months. The prime minister will speak of his determination to fight back from his personal setbacks. Pages 1, 2

## Gunship terror

Two Israeli helicopter gunships hovered over the Mediterranean like birds of prey scanning the Lebanese coast line below before choosing their victim and striking. Pages 1, 9

## Fighting for privacy

Proposals for the country's first law of privacy to give people redress against "unwarranted intrusions" into their private lives are outlined by the Lord Chancellor today. Pages 1, 2

## Paid by the state

The owner of a £1 million 14-bedroom 18th-century castle that boasts some of the best views in Britain is having her mortgage paid by the state. Page 1

## Fraud cost £90,000

More than 50 cases of fraud involving about £1 million have occurred in the government's Court Funds Office in the past five years, but nobody has been caught, according to Sir John Bourn, the Auditor and Controller General. Page 2

## Murder 'on leave'

A prisoner with a long record of convictions for violence and rape who murdered a barmaid while on home leave was jailed for life for her murder. Page 3

## Stepping down

The crisis at *The Independent* sharpened with the news that Andreas Whitman Smith, a founder of the paper will step down as chief executive of Newspaper. Page 1

## Cutting out the Fawty factor

A scheme to cut the Basil Fawty factor from English hotels and create a friendlier atmosphere for tourists was launched by the English Tourist Board. Welcome Host aims to teach hoteliers how to handle complaints, make guests feel at ease, create a good first impression and communicate effectively by telephone. Page 5

Publishing, the holding firm for the paper and its Sunday sister publication. Page 4

## Catholic objectors

Roman Catholics in England said there would be mass defections and further alienation from their church when the Pope makes a definitive restatement of the ban on artificial contraception. Page 5

## Enquiry adjourns

The Scott enquiry into arms exports to Iraq, which has gone into recess for the summer, will return in September to question senior political figures, including past and present members of the cabinet. Page 7

## Demjanjuk freed

Israel's supreme court quashed John Demjanjuk's conviction for Nazi war crimes and nullified his death sentence, saying "growing doubts had emerged as to whether the retired American car worker really was 'Ivan the Terrible'". Page 8

## Retaliation threat

Afghanistan has condemned huge air and ground strikes by Russian border troops aimed at dislodging Afghan-backed Tajik rebels and said that it would retaliate if there were more attacks. Page 10

## Bosnian resistance

Eighteen months after the siege of Sarajevo began, the city is again a focal point in the seemingly interminable conflict as a bargaining chip in the diplomatic endgame. Page 11



Tearful farewell: a woman crying in Sarajevo yesterday as she watches United Nations workers evacuate her children. Report, page 11

**Markets:** The FT-SE 100 rose 33.4 points to 2,917.60 on hopes that the German decision to leave the discount rate unchanged would prove a death blow to the ERM. The pound rose 0.4 on the trade-weighted index to 81.6. Page 21

**Barclays take:** Barclays Bank faces costs of several million pounds after its stockbroking arm failed to deliver BT3 applications from 12,000 private shareholders in time for them to qualify. Page 21

**No recovery:** Sir Denis Henderson, the ICI chairman, said the world economy is a long way from recovery. He said it was difficult to see any improved trend over the next six months. Page 21

**Gliding:** Clement Freud finds that "gliders come complete with trailers — long white coffins on wheels that look as if they might house a beached whale or huge Cumberland sausage". Page 34

**Crickets:** England's women reached the final of the World Cup after beating Holland by 133 runs at Ealing. They will now play the New Zealand team at Lord's on Sunday. Page 38

**Weightlifting:** Andrew Saxton and Andrew Davies, the two British weightlifters sent home from the 1992 Olympics for alleged drug abuse have been granted legal aid to challenge their expulsion from the courts. Page 40

**Private views:** David Hockney's latest paintings are so personal that he was reluctant to sell them. Now they are having their only British showing in Glasgow, and they are for sale. Page 31

**Silly season:** Rodgers & Hart's *Connemara* is ideal fare for the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park, writes Benedict Nightingale. Page 32

**Suede by the yard?** This year's pop sensation Suede, having sold about 150,000 copies of their debut album, won enthusiastic reviews and attracted capacity crowds on tour. Now they are the subject of a book, and hotly tipped to win the Mercury Music Prize. Page 33

**Cause and effect:** Mother Teresa they are not, but they know to be a truly wonderful person they must have a cause. Alice Thomson on the compassion fashion. Page 12

**Foe time:** "At times like these, you find out who your friends are," says Rupert Allason. Page 13

**No safety:** "Your teenager lies only in the hand of God. Kery Clegg could have sought no adventures and been raped in a park," says Libby Purves. Page 13

**Taking a toll:** Pay-as-you-drive policy makers should learn from drivers who avoid bridge charges, says Kevin Eason. Page 19

## THE TIMES TOMORROW

## Free visits to London zoo

Children aged between four and 14 can save the £4 entrance fee to London zoo by showing a copy of the Weekend section in *The Times*.

## Breaking the sound barrier

Youssef N'Dour was once groomed to become the Third World's first superstar since the death of Bob Marley. Now he just wants to make modern African music that is accessible to Western audiences.

## Hunt for Cook of the Year

Valuable prizes await entrants to *The Times*/Baron Philippe de Rothschild cookery contest.

The hidden meanings behind everyday objects such as doors, windows and stairways are explored in *Architecture of the Imagination* (BBC2, 9.30pm), a four-part series illustrated with clips from feature films. Page 39

## Bright day for Europe

The Bundesbank's decision to maintain its key discount rate could be the best news Western Europe's 22 million unemployed have had in months. Page 15

## Degree of choice

Improvement of parental choice and the expansion of higher education mean that parents and prospective students need more information than ever. The new marketplace could become bewildering. *The Times* intends to make it more intelligible. Page 15

## Royalties from royalty

George III unwisely confided to Fanny Burney: "Was there ever such stuff as great part of Shakespeare? Only one must not say so." Monarchs are not obliged to read many books, but they should not scorn the scribblers. Page 15

## BERNARD LEVIN

Why are we Jews, good, bad and indifferent, loved, hated and peculiar, rich, poor and middling, singled out for curiosity or extermination? Page 14

## PHILIP HOWARD

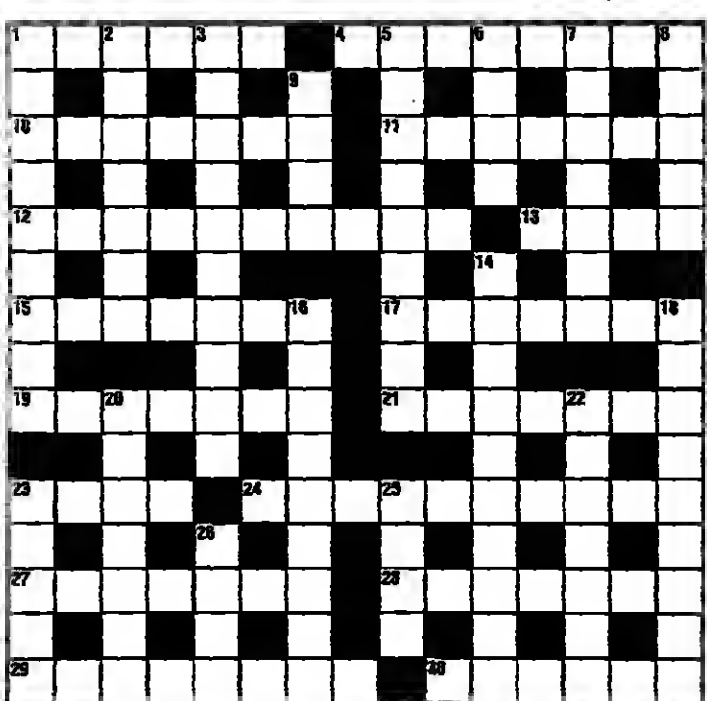
In the vaults of Bodley and obscure country houses, more literary treasures must lie hidden. Such paper mummies as the University of Austin, Texas, have an insatiable appetite for every scrap from which, who can make more from their manuscripts than from the published books. Page 14

Lord Menuhin and others spring to the defence of London's symphony orchestras. Page 15

At the optimum, an American effort can change the evil chemistry of the holocaust in Bosnia; at the minimum it can save a city. *Los Angeles Times*

In legitimate protest against China's inhuman record on human rights, the House has registered its opposition to Peking as host for the Summer Olympics in the year 2000. The Senate should do the same quickly. *The New York Times*

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,296



- ACROSS**
- Capital hard to find for part of church (6).
  - Icebergs collapsed — with onset of thaw, that is (8).
  - A type of tray, say, put into office (7).
  - Loose woman has to sing at start of opera (7).
  - Complex road layout on the next page after 150 (6-4).
  - Heard I'd changed? That's unusual for me (3-4).
  - Primates outside a church for Indians (7).
  - Reverse intention in wholesale folly (7).
  - Statesman left in Israeli city to vote (7).
  - Unconvincing material (4).
  - Impervious to disturbance from robust demonstration (10).
- DOWN**
- Awfully nice Duke in concert, in place of royal person (9).
  - Bring back some brochures to read (7).
  - Chased fume, oddly, being so modest (10).
  - Dresses impressively to chop down tree (4,1,4).
  - In game of cards, king makes an appearance (4).
  - Apt to frisk gunman, taking his pieces (7).
  - Drunk keels over before end of party (5).
  - Man's town dwelling, a small tower (4).
  - Sampling of opinion produced by high-speed staff, say (6,4).
  - Find musical entertainment jolly (9).
  - Instrument provided right time in plant (9).
  - Mother Goose is absurd (7).
  - Place where you'll find keys for a lid, possibly (7).
  - King William almost raised a balance (5).
  - Recognises, we hear, some of the voters (4).
  - High-spirited (4).

## Solution to Puzzle No 19,295

ADVERB DECLASSE  
RAE O RRE  
ROUHOUSE GONE  
VEB OOT  
REPRISAL ENTER  
N N  
CASE BACKPACK  
BGA AOE  
PASSOVER TEST  
SEPS  
NESTOR EXPLOITS  
M S A U I  
PEKE ILLUSTRATE  
N O E M R C  
STRAINED SLIGHT

Concise Crossword, page 40

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0800 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Region	Forecast
Greater London	701
East of London	702
West of London	703
North of London	704
South of London	705
West Midlands	706
East Midlands	707
North Midlands	708
South Midlands	709
West of Wales	710
East of Wales	711
North of Wales	712
South of Wales	713
West of Scotland	714
East of Scotland	715
North of Scotland	716
South of Scotland	717
West of Ireland	718
East of Ireland	719
North of Ireland	720
South of Ireland	721

For the latest AA traffic and road-works information, 24 hours a day, dial 0300 401 followed by the appropriate code.

Region	Forecast
London & SE	722
London & NW	723
London & E	724
London & S	725
London & W	726
London & N	727
London & NE	728
London & SE	729
London & NW	730
London & E	731
London & S	732
London & W	733
London & N	734
London & NE	735
London & SE	736

For the latest AA traffic and road-works information, 24 hours a day, dial 0300 401 followed by the appropriate code.

Region	Forecast
London & SE	737
London & NW	738
London & E	739
London & S	740
London & W	741
London & N	742
London & NE	743
London & SE	744
London & NW	745
London & E	746
London & S	747
London & W	748
London & N	749
London & NE	750
London & SE	751

## WINTER SPORTS, SUMMER

SUN, AUTUMN BREAKS  
More than one holiday a year?  
Annual WPA Travel Plan  
Insurance can save you money.

Make sure with  
**WPA**  
Health International  
For immediate cover ring  
081-680 6908

The southeast may start rather cloudy with some rain, but will brighten up with a few showers. Elsewhere there will be scattered showers and sunny intervals. In western districts the showers should become lighter, but heavy downpours may persist in eastern areas. Temperatures will be generally near normal, though it will be windy at times in the north. Outlook: mostly fine and dry in the south, more unsettled in the north.

MIDWINTER: 1-10: shower, 11-15: fog, 16-20: rain, 21-25: sun, 26-30: sun.

Region	Forecast
London & SE	752
London & NW	753
London & E	754
London & S	755
London & W	756
London & N	757
London & NE	758
London & SE	759
London & NW	760
London & E	761
London & S	762
London & W	763
London & N	764
London & NE	765
London & SE	766

For the latest AA traffic and road-works information, 24 hours a day, dial 0300 401 followed by the appropriate code.

Region	Forecast
London & SE	767
London & NW	768
London & E	769
London & S	770
London & W	771
London & N	772
London & NE	773
London & SE	774
London & NW	775
London & E	776
London & S	777
London & W	778
London & N	779
London & NE	780
London & SE	781

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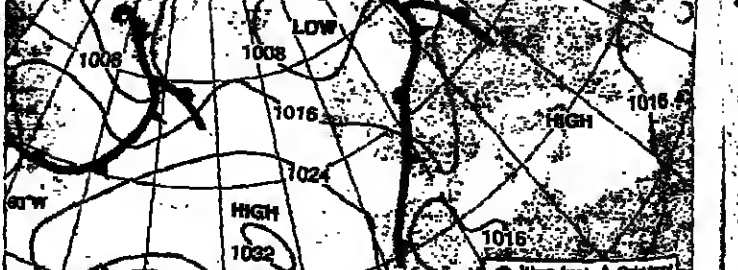


Read Vehicle Lighting Regulations 1986: The hours of darkness are defined to three Regulated as the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

Region	Forecast
London & SE	782
London & NW	783
London & E	784
London & S	785
London & W	786
London & N	787
London & NE	788
London & SE	789
London & NW	790
London & E	791
London & S	792
London & W	793
London & N	794
London & NE	795
London & SE	796

For the latest AA traffic and road-works information, 24 hours a day, dial 0300 401 followed by the appropriate code.

Region	Forecast
London & SE	797
London & NW	798
London & E	799
London & S	800
London & W	801
London & N	802
London & NE	803
London & SE	804
London & NW	805
London & E	806
London & S	807
London & W	808
London & N	809
London & NE	810
London & SE	811



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**PILKINGTON**  
Reactolite lenses  
The outlook is always perfect

سكزا من رومل



INFOTECH 28-30

Working at home:  
A guide to every  
commuter's dream

ARTS 31-33

Hockney: painting  
the world's biggest  
swimming pool

SPORT 34-40

Life in the  
Newmarket  
'hot-house'

TELEVISION  
AND  
RADIO GUIDE  
Page 39

# THE TIMES

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FRIDAY JULY 30 1993

BUSINESS EDITOR  
Robert Ballantyne

BUSINESS  
TODAY

QUIBBLE



EBRD's Arne Wibbe  
faces an Italian quibble  
over the bank's  
presidency  
Page 22

FIELD DAY

Frank Field's  
parliamentary  
committee is looking at  
the Maxwell empire  
Page 25

FLYING IN



Sir Francis  
McWilliams, the Lord  
Mayor of London,  
breeds into Malaysia  
Page 23

TOP GEAR

General Motors has  
bounced back from  
record corporate losses,  
making \$1.4 billion in  
the first half  
Page 22

THE POUND

US \$ 1.4875 (+0.005)  
German mark 2.5805 (+0.015)  
Exchange index 81.6 (+0.4)  
Bank of England official close  
(4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT-SE 100 2917.6 (+33.4)  
Dow Jones 3573.57 (+20.12)  
Nikkei Avg 20459.85 (+827.27)

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base 6%  
3-month Treasury 6.57%  
US Federal Funds 5%  
3-month Treasury Bill 5.03-0.01%  
Long Bond 5.55%

CURRENCIES

New York: London 1.4875 (+0.005)  
S\$ 1.7549 (+0.005)  
S\$W 1.7549 (+0.005)  
S\$F 1.7549 (+0.005)  
S\$Y 1.7549 (+0.005)  
S\$D 1.7549 (+0.005)  
S\$EU 1.7549 (+0.005)  
London Forex market close

GOLD

London Fixing (4pm)  
AM 394.30 PM 394.40  
Close 394.00-394.50  
New York:  
Comex 393.75-394.25

RETAIL PRICES

RPI 141.0 June (1.2%)  
\* Denotes midday trading price



Words of warning: Sir Denis Henderson, chairman of ICI, says signs of improvement in the world economy this year are difficult to see

## ICI chief expects distant recovery

By Martin Waller  
DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

SIR DENIS Henderson, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, has given warning that the world economy is a long way from recovery, with signs of improvement over the next six months difficult to see. "Consumer and business confidence remain weak throughout the OECD area," he said. Growth in America remained slow, with little prospect of a "worthwhile acceleration" this year. The British economy continued to make progress in the second quarter of the year, but there was no sign of recovery on the Continent, said Sir Denis, who was presenting ICI's first-half figures. But he steadfastly refused to say if the British government should cut interest rates, further, even after news came through from the Bundesbank in Frankfurt. "I've no access to the Chancellor's crystal ball."

Share prices climbed back above the 2900 level despite the lack of a cut in the Bundesbank's key discount rate. The FT-SE 100 index closed at its best of the day, up 33.4 at 2917.6 as Wall Street resumed its record-breaking run. A total of 690 million shares were traded. Brokers and investors believe the German move will not be enough and could result in a collapse of the exchange-rate mechanism. "European interest rates may then soften."

ICI still gloomy, page 23  
Tempos, page 25

## Germans throw ERM into chaos

By Janet Bush  
ECONOMICS  
CORRESPONDENT

Markets doubt the European exchange rate mechanism can survive after the Bundesbank surprised dealers by leaving the important discount rate unchanged

THE exchange-rate mechanism was thrown back into terminal chaos yesterday when the Bundesbank announced it was leaving its key discount rate unchanged and lowering its lombard rate by half a point.

Intense pressure developed almost immediately on all the weaker members of the system, including the franc, which was defended by heavy intervention by the Bundesbank and the Bank of France. The mark and the guilder were driven to the top of the system, sparking Dutch interest rate cuts.

The German decision came as a shock to the financial markets, which had fully discounted a half-point cut in the discount rate and were hoping for a more aggressive move to dampen pressures on European currencies. The mood in the markets was one of disbelief. Speculation raged that the system is unsustainable in its current form. There was talk of a realignment this weekend but, if European governments hang on, there will be more intense pressure on the system next week. Neil MacKinnon, chief currency strategist at Citibank, said: "The ERM, as a fully functional system, is in its final stages."

In late trading, the franc fell below the 3.480 to the mark level defended vigorously over

the past fortnight, amid rumours that the Bank of France had stopped supporting the currency and was preparing to hold a press conference, both hotly denied.

The markets concluded that the German central bank council had returned to its traditional form by putting its statutory duty to defend price stability in Germany above the future of the ERM. On several occasions, the bank has shown itself sensitive to pressures on the system and cut rates even when that ran against its concern about inflation in Germany. This time, when it was most critical for Europe that it cut rates, it failed to do so. Allan Saunders, editor of *The Old Continent*, a Frankfurt newsletter, said: "This is a preposterous decision. Quite absurd. The Bundesbank is like a large crude carrier which takes 40 kilometres to change direction."

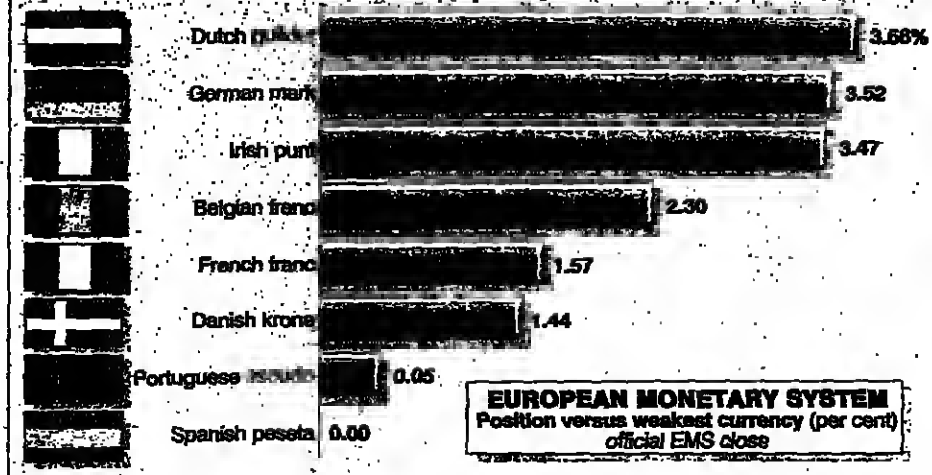
What was devastating for the ERM yesterday was the fact that the Bundesbank's actions have given the markets the clearest signal possible that it does not intend to

cut rates by more than a sliver until the autumn.

The repurchase rate was cut to 6.95 per cent, only 20 basis points above the discount rate. The repo is normally at least 25 basis points above, meaning there is theoretically no room to cut the repo in the event of continuing pressure. The lombard rate, now 7.75 per cent, marks the ceiling of German rates and is virtually irrelevant when rates are generally headed downwards.

Chase Manhattan Bank said: "The refusal to cut the discount rate looks like a deliberate move to make the rest of the ERM take action to defend their currencies or adjust their ERM bands."

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## How the Bundesbank failed to save the system

So those with inside information were misinformed, and those who urged the Bundesbank to "act responsibly" forgot that they were acting in breach of the law. The overriding duty of the Bundesbank is quite clearly to sustain the value of the mark, so the only question was whether its council could invent a compatible explanation for a cut in interest rates. Either it couldn't, or it didn't want to. Since German targets have proved quite flexible in the past — I have heard a member of the council explain that the German secret was to have a consistent policy, coupled with an ability to explain at any moment why that policy was not being followed — we must assume that its international "mistake" was deliberate. Why?

Conspiracy theorists have a ready answer: the council is engaged in job protection. But the deep suspicions of the EMU project, especially if Italy is a member, have always been perfectly open. On the way there, under the Maastricht timetable, a European central bank would take over the responsibilities of the Bundesbank. The mark would lose its constitutional protection, and the Bundesbank its core function. The simplest way to derail this threat is to wreck the ERM, the first stage in this sinister journey. QED.

This seems to me quite misguided. But it is Puritan, but nothing in its record suggests that it is Machiavellian. It is simply as good as its word, even when that word appears nonsensical, as it is in targeting M3 at a time when it is inflating M3 without limit through the exchange markets. In any case, even if its nominal target is likely to prove misleading, its policy makes perfectly good sense. German inflation is proving obstinate, and its labour markets are impossibly rigid. The policy is designed to administer shock treatment, just as Bank of England policy was after the Lawson excesses. The

British policy was never openly declared, but was let slip in conversation by John Fleming, its former chief economist, when he said that the trough of the recession was "about what we expected". It did the job, though poor Norman Lamont paid heavily for a more public admission, when he spoke of "a price worth paying". German frankness seems to have its limits, too.

What Dr Pöhl and Dr Schlesinger have said openly and repeatedly is that the ERM is not a fixed exchange-rate system, and that all its troubles can all be traced to those who make it a fetish rather than a code of conduct. This may be offensive to the French, as it used to be to John Major, but it shows a much more sophisticated understanding of the markets than the politicians seem to have achieved, and of monetary policy too. The Germans want a fierce domestic squeeze; the French, quite rightly, want to avoid one. A floating regime would allow each to follow its preference: as a by-product, the franc would be a little less fort and the mark a bit harder. These movements help with domestic objectives too, restraining German wages and helping French recovery. That is why well-managed floating is fairly problem-free.

A semi-fixed exchange-rate system with free capital movements puts the cart before the horse: interest rates can only diverge if exchange rate expectations can be brought into line first. If the mark is seen to be clearly overvalued, the markets will expect a correction some time, and will not be too tempted by higher German interest rates. Equally, an undervalued franc (and it is already seen as under-valued by the influential George Soros) could, in theory, get away with lower rates. But there is a catch: markets expect a currency that has devalued once to do it again.

That is why the ERM is bound to be accident-prone as long as member economies have sharply divergent problems. The remaining ERM members may try a realignment as a last resort, but it will now have to be unjustifiably big to carry any credibility. Indeed, with the signs last night that the real speculators were belatedly plunging in, any realignment will simply feed the sharks with blood. Things were run better in the early days of frequent, tiny, parity adjustments. Europe learnt to crawl, but not to walk. If they had listened to the Bundesbank earlier, the system might have been easier to save.

## BT3 slip will cost Barclays millions in compensation

By Patricia Tehan, Banking Correspondent

BARCLAYS Bank faces costs of several million pounds after its stockbroking arm failed to deliver applications from 12,000 private shareholders for BT3 shares in time for them to qualify for shares. A Barclays spokesman said the bank's delivery van from its Croydon registrars hit heavy traffic en route to Lloyds Bank in Cheapside, the Treasury's registrar and arrived two minutes past the 10am deadline on July 14, even though "the van set off in good time". Traffic in the City of London has been badly affected by the so-called "ring of steel", or "ring of Lego" as it has been dubbed.

The van was late even though Barclays Share Shop was among those share shops which required that investors submit applications by Monday 12 July.

Barclays has had to purchase stock on behalf of the customers affected. The spokesman said: "We will make the situation good for these applicants." The bank has promised to ensure that all applicants who would have been allocated shares had the van arrived on time will receive their full entitlement as well as receiving the discount that they would have been entitled to.

Ten per cent of the bank's total applicants for BT3 shares are affected. The spokesman said that the applications were deemed by the Treasury to have missed the deadline and would therefore not qualify for shares or for the share shop discount incentives.

The Barclays van driver objected and a more senior Treasury official was called, but decided the van was too late. Barclays has taken the matter further with the Treasury, which is conducting an enquiry. "We would like to

think that the decision will be overturned", the Barclays spokesman said.

Rory Tapner, a director of SG Warburg, the BT3 global co-ordinator, said: "There is very little that can be done. He said the 10am close was clearly stated in the offer prospectus and 'a prospectus is a legal document and we have to abide by what is in it'. He said the government's advisers, including Linklaters & Paines, the Treasury's legal adviser, have tried to be sympathetic, but must abide by the rules."

Brand Richey, customer services manager, sent a letter to the 12,000 customers affected in which he said the problem arose "due to unforeseen circumstances".

He promised in the letter that "As this was not due to any fault of your own, Barclays will ensure that you are in no way disadvantaged. Hence, although your interim certificate indicates that you do not qualify for future discounts on the second and final calls, Barclays will pay for the two 10p discounts on your behalf."



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# Italy breaks ranks to back own candidate for EBRD



Wibble: co-ordinating

By COLIN NARBROUGH  
WORLD TRADE  
CORRESPONDENT

ITALY has defied intense pressure from Brussels for all European Community states to back Jacques de Larosière, governor of the Banque de France, as sole EC contender for the presidency of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

Instead of falling in behind M de Larosière, long considered frontrunner in the race to succeed Jacques Amal, the bank's discredited first president, the Italians have decided to keep their own candidate, Giuliano Amato, a former prime minister,

in the competition. Denmark, which had put forward Henning Christophersen, the European economic commissioner, as its candidate, withdrew his name on Wednesday, the deadline for formal nominations. Poland's entrant, Leszek Balcerowicz, a former finance minister and architect of his country's economic transformation, remains an official contender.

Belgium, current holders of the EC presidency, pushed hard to secure a consensus among the 12 member states behind M de Larosière, and felt confident enough late on Wednesday that it had succeeded. Guy Noppen, Belgium's EBRD director, even went public with a statement that the EC "had reached a consensus". But

Giuseppe Marasco, Italy's EBRD director, said yesterday that there had clearly been "some confusion" in Brussels. The announcement of a consensus by the Belgian finance ministry was both "surprising" and "overdone".

Piero Barucci, the Italian finance minister, has written to the Belgians confirming that Signor Amato is still a candidate, as Rome believes he has support in other EC countries. Italy was prompted by assurances from other EC states, including Britain, to put Signor Amato's name forward just before the original deadline for nominations last week.

Rome is hoping to capitalise on the widely held view that France, with the top posts at

the International Monetary Fund, where M de Larosière was previously managing director, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, already has too many key jobs.

Like Britain, Italy believes that awarding the presidency to M Attali, in exchange for London securing the bank headquarters, did not mean France would hold the EBRD post as of right.

With nominations closed, the bank's 56 governors now have until mid-August to cast their votes for a successor to M Attali. Without Italy's support, the EC, which controls 51 per cent of the EBRD's shares, does not control an outright majority. Support for M de Larosière from America

and Canada should, however, ensure that he wins the presidency.

M de Larosière, 63, has the best credentials for the post, as well as being reserved and unflamboyant, in stark contrast to M Attali. He is regarded as an expert in monetary policy and currency reform, key elements of successful economic transition in the former Soviet bloc, the EBRD's target region. It has been speculated that Ronald Freeman, the EBRD's American acting president, and former deputy to M Attali, could be given a bigger role under M de Larosière.

Anne Wibble, the Swedish EBRD chairman, has been pushing to have the new president in place by early September.

## GM cruises into black but cars stay in reverse

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

GENERAL Motors, which recorded the world's biggest corporate loss last year, has bounced sharply into the black. Profits at America's largest carmaker were \$1.4 billion, against a \$21.7 billion loss last year, on sales and revenues up 6 per cent to \$71.6 billion for the first half of 1993.

But the turnaround was due largely to strong performance from the group's finance and electronics data businesses. GM is still losing money making cars in North America, which accounts for two thirds of its products, while net carmaking losses will continue throughout the rest of the year.

Richard Wagoner, GM's finance director, said the company was in a good position to make a profit before taxes and

interest charges, but it was likely to remain in the red at the bottom line.

To make a North American operating profit, GM would have to turnaround losses some estimate at \$8 billion a year. GM is still losing market share in America, and John Smith, GM's chief executive and president, says the company faces uncertainties.

Mr Smith once ran GM's successful European operations and was voted in at the top of the group last November after one of the biggest boardroom coups in American corporate history ousted his predecessor, Robert Stempel.

Mr Smith says union negotiations are uncertain and analysts say talks on these will be tough this year. In the first half of this year, GM

carmaking units have cut 34,000 jobs, but its worldwide payroll costs have barely changed at \$15 billion.

Mr Smith says the company also faces unfavourable European economic conditions and an America recovery that still appears fragile. GM does not detail the performance of its UK Vauxhall operations, which have shown consistent profits. But it says Europe as a whole has stayed in the black despite weak conditions.

Its international car business, which accounts for about a third of sales and includes Europe and Latin America, posted a profit gain of almost 30 per cent to \$248 million for April, May and June. But in the first six months, net profits from these regions fell by just under a third to \$532 million

on an 8 per cent rise in sales.

North American carmaking lost \$95.4 million in the second quarter, compared with a loss of \$761 million for the same period a year earlier, on total sales up slightly at \$32.8 billion. In the six months, losses came down to \$289 million from \$20.9 billion. The 1992 losses were inflated by a number of one-off charges.

It lost \$68 for each car it sold in North America in the second quarter, against a loss of \$103 in the first half. Offsetting these were good performances from GMAC, the group's finance arm, GMHE, its electronics group, and EDS, the computer data systems concern that together made net income of \$1.32 billion, against a \$650 million loss last time.



Hit and run: Hans Wilhelm Gäh attacks VW's claims

## Unitech sees recovery in poor Japanese market

UNITECH, the power supplies and electronic controls group, signalled a recovery in its depressed Japanese market which accounted for most of the 24 per cent decline in its group's profits to £10.5 million in the year to May 31. Its quoted Japanese subsidiary, Nemio-Lambda, suffered a 10 per cent decline in sales and a 56 per cent slump in profits, excluding the effect of a property sale. However, Peter Curry, chairman, reports that Japanese sales in the first quarter were 5 per cent up on the corresponding period in 1992.

Sterling weakness has hit Unitech's balance sheet with gearing up from 43 per cent to 58 per cent on net borrowings of £52 million at May 31. The company is increasing the dividend for the year to 6.1p from 5.85p to compensate for the cut in the rate of advance corporation tax and the gross dividend is therefore maintained at 7.8p per share.

## Bidding for lottery

CARLTON Communications and Associated Newspapers have joined a consortium bidding to run Britain's first national lottery. They are each taking 10 per cent stakes in The Great British Lottery Company, one of four consortia thought to be in the hunt. They join Granada and Vodafone, both with 35 per cent, and Hambros, the merchant bank, with 10 per cent. Others thought to be interested are Rank, the leisure group, G-Tech, an American group, and Rothschilds, the merchant bank, with Tattersalls, the Australian betting firm.

## Euro Disney warning

WALT Disney's Euro Disneyland theme park has lost more than \$100 million in its current financial year and the film, hotel and consumer products company gave warning yesterday that losses would continue throughout the crucial summer season of July to September and hit profits of the Los Angeles parent for the full year. Disney's earnings for the nine months to the end of June dropped 36 per cent to \$37.5 million on a 17 per cent climb in turnover to \$6.35 billion. Euro losses were put at \$100.1 million for the period.

## Changes at AJ Archer

RICHARD Maylam, chairman of AJ Archer Holdings, the listed insurance group, is to make way for Brian Kellert, whose company was taken over last year. Mr Maylam will remain as deputy chairman. The shuffle comes after Archer's acquisition of Castle Underwriting Agency. The enlarged group is to merge syndicates 697 and 741 and syndicate 256 is to cease trading at the end of the year. The group intends to change its name, subject to shareholder approval.

## Augustus Barnett talks

BASS and Allied-Lyons, two of Britain's biggest brewers, confirmed they are in negotiations over the Augustus Barnett off-licence chain. Allied, which wants to buy the chain, said that while its 975-outlet Victoria Wine off-licence chain was very successful, it wanted to expand the operation. A Bass spokesman said the company wanted to focus on its main businesses of leisure retailing and brewing. It has owned the 540-outlet Augustus Barnett chain since 1983.

## Misys profits leap 66%

MISYS, the computer services group, boosted taxable profits by 66 per cent to £15.1 million (£9.1 million) in the year to end-May, with organic growth increasing by 36 per cent. Kevin Lomax, chairman, said margins had improved from a continuing shift towards software products and support services, which now make up about three-quarters of sales. Earnings per share rose 54 per cent to 27.4p (7.8p). A final dividend of 4.4p makes a total for the year of 7.01p (6.1p).

## Europa approached

EUROPA Minerals, the mining company, has received an "approach" from Mount Edon group, the Australian company that already holds 18.8 per cent, which may lead to a bid. Europa, meanwhile, is proposing its own restructuring that envisages a merger between itself, Burnine and Austmin Gold to form a company that would have a market capitalisation of A\$62 million (£28.1 million). Europa's board currently believes its own proposals are best for shareholders.

## Gunn consortium move

JOHN Gunn, former chairman and managing director of the collapsed British and Commonwealth financial services group, is a member of a consortium that is buying a 35.6 per cent stake in Glenchewton, the former Cowan de Groot toys business for £1.7 million. The seller, Wilton Group, the properties-to-toys business, revealed a 1992 loss of £810,000 (£39,000 profit). Losses per share increased to 0.17p (1p:0.002p) and there is no dividend (nil).

## Warrant issued for salesman

By CARL MORTSHED

THE High Court has issued a warrant for the arrest of Ian Lloyd-Wright, the offshore investment salesman pursued by the Securities and Investments Board for conducting unauthorised investment business in the UK.

The warrant has been issued for contempt of court, after Mr Lloyd-Wright failed to provide affidavits to the court relating to the whereabouts of £4 million of investors' money.

In a separate application by the SIB, Sir Mervyn Davies ordered that Mr Lloyd-Wright pay into the court £955,000 relating to losses suffered by UK investors known by the SIB to have invested money with LW Investment Corporation, a company controlled by Mr Lloyd-Wright and which is now in liquidation after a winding-up order in June.

The SIB said that the arrest warrant was not enforceable outside the UK, which has no extradition treaty with South Africa. The SIB is pursuing the possibility of enforcing the claim on behalf of investors against assets controlled by Mr Lloyd-Wright abroad.

Robert Rhodes, liquidator of LWI, is seeking to recover the company's assets on behalf of LWI creditors worldwide.

## Banks in EC fail to inform

FROM TOM WALKER  
IN BRUSSELS

ATTEMPTS to reform the way European banks do their international business have failed so far, the European Commission admitted.

Vanni d'Archirafi, internal market commissioner, said he "regretted" the findings of a commission survey, which showed that banks were still underinforming and overcharging clients doing international business.

Last year, Sir Leon Brittan, told the EC's banks to become more "transparent" about the way they make made international transfers or face the consequences. Having surveyed 1,000 credit transfers of £80 between 34 banks in the EC, the commission found that 68 per cent of banks provided no written information on their cross-border services. Only 4 per cent of banks had specific information on both transfer services and prices, and only in "exceptional circumstances" did banks provide written information about how long cross-border transfers take.

In 42 per cent of cases, the commission found that banks charged both the sender and recipient in the transfer, the average cost to both being about £17.

## Thorp would 'add to nuclear risk'

By NICK NUTTALL, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

EFFORTS by British Nuclear Fuels to bring into operation the £2 billion thermal oxide reprocessing plant (Thorp) at Sellafield were mired in fresh controversy yesterday after critics claimed it would add to the risk of nuclear terrorism and nuclear weapons proliferation.

The attack came as the High Court rejected a bid by Greenpeace to block test commissioning of the plant as premature. Opening of the Thorp plant, which has contracts from around the world totalling many billions of pounds, was scheduled for earlier this year. But opposition groups have derailed the consent process by threatening a series of legal challenges. Ministers have now promised a review before production is allowed.

David Lowry, a visiting fellow at the Open University and a founder of the European Proliferation Centre in London,

claimed shipments of plutonium from Cumbria to countries such as Japan, Germany and Switzerland would be at the rate of 70 a year once the plant, designed to turn spent nuclear fuel into plutonium for re-use, opened. In ten years, he said, it would produce enough material to make 5,000 atomic bombs.

BNFL denounced the centre's report as scaremongering and sensational. A spokeswoman pointed to a motion in the House of Commons in June in which the prime minister and senior cabinet members supported the plant's non-proliferation and safeguard arrangements.

The report was also attacked by Dave Kilfoyle, of the National Campaign for the Nuclear Industry, which represents unions and workers in the nuclear field. "The workers at Sellafield and other UK nuclear sites are unimpressed by this

latest mix of stunt and scare stories," he said.

The centre's report, co-written by Paul Helliwell, a long-time opponent of Thorp, comes as the government is preparing its final round of consultation over the future of the delayed plant which is costing BNFL £2 million a week.

Dr Lowry said no one should underestimate the abilities of a dedicated terrorist group such as the IRA to build a nuclear bomb. Several countries could be subjected to nuclear blackmail or worse if material generated at Thorp falls into the wrong hands, the report warns.

The Foreign Office would not comment on Dr Lowry's claims but it is examining the international damage of failing to fulfil orders if Thorp is cancelled.

Letters, page 25

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# ICI still gloomy despite advance in interim profits

By MARTIN WALLER  
DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

IMPERIAL Chemical Industries reported a gloomy outlook on the world economy despite interim profits ahead of expectations at its first financial briefing since the demerger from Zeneca, the pharmaceutical business.

ICI shares jumped 15p to 665p on pre-tax profits of £167 million, before exceptional items of its continuing operations, short of Zeneca and other businesses sold, in the first six months of this year. The comparative figure for last year was £146 million.

Sir Denis Henderson, the chairman, said the results reflected competitive market conditions and "the stuttering recovery in both the United States and the United Kingdom". ICI had seen the benefits of the lower pound "but to some extent these have been eroded by fierce price competition as producers fight for market position". Continental conditions had continued to deteriorate, with large-scale price-cutting the main response to falling demand.

ICI is effectively maintaining its interim dividend with a payment of 10.5p, equivalent to the group's half-share in last year's interim dividend. The dividend is covered by pre-exceptional earnings from continuing operations up from 11.2p to 12.4p a share. Sales from the same grew 9 per cent to £4,173 million.

Ronnie Hampel, the chief executive, said that for many of ICI's businesses the trading environment was still harsh, with underlying trends, particularly in Europe, still fragile and the absolute performance still unsatisfactory.

Against this, the benefits of the group's restructuring programme, which includes 3,500 job losses in the first half and another 5,000 still to come, were coming through. Reshaping the business had therefore boosted profits so far this year by £160 million.

One third of the group's trading profits, and most of the profits growth, came from the industrial chemicals side. The division made £60 million, after £32 million last year, the rise coming from more sales, particularly exports on the back of the lower pound, and from cost-cutting. "Real cost reductions are significant, but prices have continued to erode," said Mr Hampel.

The paints business saw trading profits fall by £11 million to £50 million, the decorative market in North America hit by more selective consumer spending, while the same sector was worst hit in Europe by price competition. Sales of explosives improved but profits fell by £4 million to £20 million, reflecting competitive pressure in US and start-up costs of an Australian plant.

Stripping out loans repaid by Zeneca, ICI saw a net cash outflow of £431 million in the first half.

Six months ago, the group set a target of being cash neutral for the year, but this had been made more challenging, admitted Colin Short, the finance director, after a repaying of the payments due from Du Pont under an assets swap agreement with the American group completed on July 1.

While £100 million has already been received from Du Pont in the second half, the remaining £150 million due will now be staggered over a number of years.

**The "stuttering" economic recovery in Britain and America is giving cause for concern at ICI despite exceeding City profit forecasts in the first half**

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Six months ago, the group set a target of being cash neutral for the year, but this had been made more challenging, admitted Colin Short, the finance director, after a repaying of the payments due from Du Pont under an assets swap agreement with the American group completed on July 1.

While £100 million has already been received from Du Pont in the second half, the remaining £150 million due will now be staggered over a number of years.

ICI shares jumped 15p to 665p on pre-tax profits of £167 million, before exceptional items of its continuing operations, short of Zeneca and other businesses sold, in the first six months of this year. The comparative figure for last year was £146 million.

Sir Denis Henderson, the chairman, said the results reflected competitive market conditions and "the stuttering recovery in both the United States and the United Kingdom". ICI had seen the benefits of the lower pound "but to some extent these have been eroded by fierce price competition as producers fight for market position". Continental conditions had continued to deteriorate, with large-scale price-cutting the main response to falling demand.

ICI is effectively maintaining its interim dividend with a payment of 10.5p, equivalent to the group's half-share in last year's interim dividend. The dividend is covered by pre-exceptional earnings from continuing operations up from 11.2p to 12.4p a share. Sales from the same grew 9 per cent to £4,173 million.

Ronnie Hampel, the chief executive, said that for many of ICI's businesses the trading environment was still harsh, with underlying trends, particularly in Europe, still fragile and the absolute performance still unsatisfactory.

Against this, the benefits of the group's restructuring programme, which includes 3,500 job losses in the first half and another 5,000 still to come, were coming through. Reshaping the business had therefore boosted profits so far this year by £160 million.

One third of the group's trading profits, and most of the profits growth, came from the industrial chemicals side. The division made £60 million, after £32 million last year, the rise coming from more sales, particularly exports on the back of the lower pound, and from cost-cutting. "Real cost reductions are significant, but prices have continued to erode," said Mr Hampel.

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City high-flier Sir Francis and Lady McWilliams and Captain Christopher Hodgkinson, master-elect of the Guild of Air Pilots and Navigators

## Zeneca's good start overrides caution

By OUR DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

ZENECA Group was in a cautious mood as it reported half-way figures on the same day as its former parent, even though profits were also ahead of market expectations triggering a sharp rise in the share price.

Pre-tax profits came out at £367 million for the first half, up from £261 million last time, on sales ahead by 13 per cent to £2,316 million. The company declared a first dividend of 10.5p. The shares jumped 24p to 646p, well ahead of the 600p at which the group pitched this summer's rights issue.

The pharmaceuticals sector has been boosted by political uncertainty, recently, and David Barnes, Zeneca's chief executive, said: "I do not presently see the removal of major market uncertainties during the second half of the year... We still don't know the extent and nature of any healthcare reforms to be introduced in the USA." Further-

more, it was as yet impossible to predict the longer term consequences of those exceptional conditions in the US while continental European economies did not seem likely to improve in the short term.

Pharmaceuticals, managed to increase trading profits by 34 per cent, to £302 million. But agrochemicals saw a £10 million fall to £85 million, reflecting extremely competitive market conditions. Sales have been hit by reforms to the EC's common agricultural policy, which encourage land set-aside, and by the disastrous weather in America's Mid West, which has left 23 million acres unplanted.

Trading profits for the group rose 26 per cent, seven points coming from underlying volume growth, three from price increases and the rest from cost reductions and more competitive exchange rates.

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## One body needed for financial complaints

By SARA MCCONNELL  
PERSONAL FINANCE  
CORRESPONDENT

COMPLAINTS about financial services companies and their products should be handled by a unified complaints procedure regulated by the proposed Personal Investment Authority.

In a report on the future of the handling of complaints from retail investors buying life assurance, pensions, unit trusts and other financial services products, Lord Ackner, the former law lord, said: "There is currently an excessive number of dispute resolution schemes in the financial sector which bewilders the investor and makes his task of obtaining a satisfactory settlement of his complaint unnecessarily difficult."

At the moment, there are four self-regulatory organisations, each with a different complaints handling procedure. These organisations are set to be merged into the Personal Investment Authority, which is expected to regulate all investment business done with private investors.

Under Lord Ackner's proposals, every member of the authority would be obliged to provide a "well-publicised and easy to follow, quick and effective in-house complaints procedure".

Companies not able to settle complaints within six weeks should be made to tell the authority, which will monitor the effectiveness of in-house schemes. Complaints made directly to the authority, on behalf of one of its members, should be sent on immediately to the company concerned or another relevant authority, if the company is not a member.

The authority should set up its own ombudsman scheme, rather than using the existing insurance ombudsman scheme on an agency basis, as has been suggested. Membership of this scheme should be compulsory.

The ombudsman would receive files from the Personal Investment Authority on all cases that cannot be resolved in-house by the company. The ombudsman would then attempt a conciliation, or if this failed, an adjudication. The maximum award the ombudsman would be able to make is £50,000 and this would be binding on the Personal Investment Authority member, if it was acceptable to the investor.

## Lex purchase accelerates car dealer consolidation

By CARL MORTISHED

LEX Service kicked the consolidation of the motor dealership sector into a higher gear yesterday with the £50 million acquisition of Arlington, Britain's twelfth largest dealership from Unigate.

The deal reinforces Lex's leadership among motor dealers, with 3.6 per cent of the new car market, as the industry climbs back from recession. It also follows the announcement this month of a tie-up with IM Group, in which it took a 50.1 per cent stake in a joint venture to import Hyundai cars.

Lex raised profits from £16 million to £21.2 million in the six months to June 27. Sir Trevor Chinn, Lex chairman, is forecasting a 10 per cent boost in August registrations this year, which, he says, would raise total registrations from 1.6 million last year to almost 1.8 million. "Our orders for August are 34 per cent up on last year and new unit sales for the first six months are up 35 per cent," he said.

The Arlington deal adds 36 dealerships to the Lex portfolio of 93, bringing it closer to its declared aim of 150 outlets, boosting Lex's Vauxhall exposure from 13 to 23 sites and adding the first Citroën, Mazda and Mitsubishi franchises.

Lex is paying £29.5 million in cash and repaying £20 million of debt to buy Arlington, which made sales of £262 million and profits of £3 million in the year to March. But Sir Trevor is confident that the Lex parentage will enable Arlington to improve its return on sales. Last year, Arlington achieved 1.1 per cent, compared to Lex's 1.9 per cent, and Sir Trevor hopes to close the gap by cutting out surplus overhead and by increasing fleet sales.

The sale of 4.7 million shares in Arrow Electronics, bought when Lex sold its electronics business in 1991, brought in exceptional profits of £60 million, which increased the pre-tax return to 82 million, against £85 million in the preceding year.

Lex's 62 Autocentres made operating profits of £0.4 million, while Lex Vehicle leasing, a 50/50 joint venture with Lombard North Central, made a profit of £9.3 million.

Lex had net cash of £84 million at June 30 as a result of the Arrow share sale and is raising the interim dividend by 17.5 per cent to 4.7p after a 36 per cent hike in earnings before exceptional items to 14.3p a share.

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## Lord Mayor sells City in Far East

SIR Francis McWilliams, the Lord Mayor of London, started a two-week visit to South-East Asia yesterday that focuses on marketing the City's pre-eminence in the privatisation business to the economically dynamic region (Colin Narborough writes).

Britain's pioneering work in disposing of state assets, now being emulated around the globe, has generated a vast pool of professional expertise in London that is called on by many governments seeking legal, financial and public relations advice for privatisation schemes.

Sir Francis, whose first stop was Kuala Lumpur, told *The Times* it was a "happy coincidence" that his tour was taking him to several of the countries recently visited by Richard Needham, the trade minister. His programme includes meetings with heads of state and government ministers.

## Harrisons & Crosfield moves 19% ahead at halfway stage

By COLIN CAMPBELL

HARRISONS & Crosfield, the chemicals, building supplies, food and agricultural group, managed a 19 per cent rise in interim pre-tax profits in the period to June 30, but says the outlook in its markets is uncertain and patchy.

George Paul, currently chief executive who takes over from John Maltby as chairman next May, says much of the improvement in interim profits — up from £40.6 million to £48.4 million — stems from a fall in the group's cost base.

H&C is poised to respond quickly and positively to improved conditions, he says. Harcro's sales were only 3 per cent higher, but operating profits rose by 20 per cent.

Plantation interests, where operating profits rose from £3.5 million to £12.4 million, benefited from the forward selling of most of the 1993 palm oil and rubber crop at prices higher than current market levels. The recent flooding of the US soyabean crop has led to firmer palm oil prices.

H&C is holding the interim dividend at 3.6p a share, the tax charge rose from 35 per cent to 38 per cent and net earnings rose 8 per cent to 4p a share.

The European car and dog



Building profits: Bill Turcan, the next chief executive

pet food market has become more competitive. "People seem to be trading down from big to small dogs," Mr Paul added, though sales and profits at Edward Baker were ahead of last year.

Bill Turcan, currently finance director, will become chief executive next May, by which time H&C will have appointed a new finance director.

H&C shares rose by 11p to 188p.

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## Sotheby's confirms art's new wave

By JOHN SHAW

THE art market recovery, first seen in annual figures from Christie's, was strongly confirmed by Sotheby's yesterday with sales of £773 million, up about 20 per cent on 1991-2. Sales for the first six months of the current year were £418 million, a rise of 31 per cent.

The two sets of figures were "the best indication of an improving market that we have seen since the onset of the art market recession", according to Michael Ainslie, president and chief executive of Sotheby's Holdings Inc, the group's New York parent.

The improvement was most evident in the major international impressionist and modern art auctions in the spring which achieved a total of £89.2 million, compared with £39.5 million last year. It resulted from improved quality stabilising prices and greater confidence among buyers and sellers, Mr Ainslie said.

Among highlights of the autumn season will be the nine-day sale of the Thurn and Taxis collection in Regensburg, Bavaria, and Vienna 1900, a collection relating to the Vienna secession and the beginnings of the Wiener Werkstätte, expected to make about £1 million in London in September. Other sales include the fifth dynasty limestone figure of a man (circa 2350-2280 BC), expected to make more than £500,000 at a London antiques sale in December. It formally belonged to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and is now being sold by the British Rail pension fund. The fund bought the statue at Sotheby's in New York in December, 1978.

The firm's figures compare with a 16 per cent rise in turnover from Christie's.

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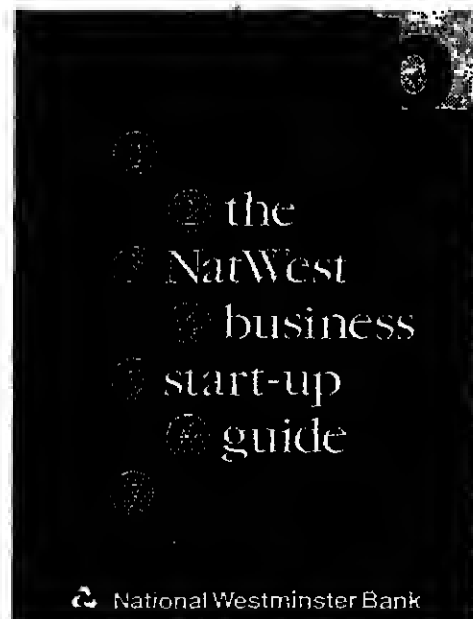
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# Rich pickings for some in the bones of the Maxwell empire

Angela Mackay reports  
on the Commons select  
committee investigation  
into the £100 million  
search for the missing  
Maxwell pension funds

Frank Field, chairman of the social security select committee, is a passionate campaigner who wants restitution for Maxwell company pensioners. Renowned for his intellectual rigour and missionary zeal, he commands respect on both sides of the House for his tireless efforts to obtain justice for the victims of this audacious fraud.

Mr Field's committee has turned its attention to the myriad insolvency practitioners trying to unravel the Maxwell empire by selling assets and tracing missing pension funds. The report on their progress, published this week, sent the profession into a tizz. The scathing document opened a much wider debate on the nature and purpose of insolvency practice. It attacked costs and the pace of work, and called for the appointment of independent monitors to keep tabs on all big insolvent cases.

The 31-page report estimates the total cost of the four sets of Maxwell insolvency work will exceed £100 million. So far, costs amount to almost £52 million. And, while the committee acknowledged "the undoubted professionalism of many of the individuals who have appeared before us", it contends that the costs still "cannot be justified".

The committee's robust questioning surprised many who have appeared before it. Its style resembles a 19th century select committee and is, according to Mr Field, "modestly" more American in its approach.

The committee's preference for mediation, rather than expensive litigation that will further whittle away funds, is also American in flavour. Mediation is still regarded with some suspicion in this country but the committee has thrown its support behind the appointment of Sir Peter Webster, a former High Court judge, as a mediator attached to the Maxwell Pensioners Unit chaired by Sir John Cuckney.

Accountants and lawyers under scrutiny presented spirited defences but failed to convince the committee that their painstaking, archaeological methods warranted the expense and delay. Mark Homan, a partner with Price Waterhouse, administrators of Maxwell Communication Corp, told the committee his work had involved "securing, listing and reviewing some 2,000 crates of documentation, interviewing some 50 directors, employees and advisers, examining over 100 bank accounts and £18 billion worth of transactions, and dissecting the last five years of MCC's financial statements and accounts." Absolutely, said the committee, but "no more than we expect" for fees so far of £24.7 million.

According to the report, accountants' fees range from £90 to £120 an hour, while lawyers' costs were, in one case, twice as expensive and ranged from £153 to £191 an hour. Price Waterhouse and Norton Rose, their lawyers, charged the most expensive hourly rates. A suspicious Mr Field and his committee asked Price Waterhouse why, if they had spent 20,000 less hours on the assignment than Arthur



Field artillery: the MP fights tirelessly on the pensioners' behalf

Andersen, administrator of the private Maxwell companies, were their charges £24 million higher. Price Waterhouse pointed out they had more partners on the case and also that costs were complicated by the history-making transatlantic nature of the work. For the first time, a company was simultaneously in administration and Chapter 11 and this meant fees had to be disbursed to American bankers, accountants and lawyers.

Mr Field was particularly concerned about the work of Buchler Phillips, receivers to Robert Maxwell's estate. The report said the committee had "particular misgivings" about its work and was very concerned about billings of £1.1 million so far. Buchler Phillips is to be the subject of special report — a matter Peter Phillips, the partner in charge of the case, says is "unwarranted and without foundation".

Robson Rhodes and Stephenson Harwood, its legal advisers, have the main job of finding the £460 million pension funds. They were not castigated for being too expensive with fees of £6.1 million, but for being too slow. The committee is "critical of the slowness

with which Robson Rhodes are taking legal action against those who still hold pension fund assets" and is also concerned about "the overall very slow pace of distribution" of monies in the Maxwell common investment fund which originally held the bulk of pension fund assets.

Robson Rhodes, which so far has recovered about £55 million of the pension monies, said it was using all means available to investigate before embarking on protracted litigation. The firm put the cause of the slow allocation of cash in the common investment fund down to the complexity of the task.

Mr Field's favourite firm was Arthur Andersen, which so far has banked between £160 million and £170 million on behalf of creditors. While the firm was still quizzed ruthlessly over its costs, the committee was pleased that of all those from the firms that appeared before it, John Talbot, the partner in charge of Arthur Andersen work, was the only one who was prepared to give details of part-

ners' income. This matter came to the committee's attention when it realised what a big chunk of profits insolvency work provided now compared to the mid-eighties. Mr Field said: "We want a breakdown of fees, and how much of it is allocated to the total salaries of partners".

All this led the committee to conclude that independent monitors should be allocated to all insolvent cases over a certain value. To a man, each accountant involved believes this would be superfluous.

Mark Homan and John Talbot presented much the same defence, pointing out there was already an assessor — the taxing master — attached to the court appointing administrators who monitored costs. They also said that creditors' committees, which are mandatory in an administration, are appointed to keep tabs on costs and the progress.

Mr Field believes that the court assessor is not specialised enough and points out that creditors' committees have a vested interest in a matter being solved as quickly as possible to their benefit with little concern for those affected who are not in the same queue of creditors.

Connected to this issue is a far more controversial request by the committee for the government to consider whether pension funds should be granted preferential creditor status over institutions such as banks. What the committee would also like is for the trade department to extend the ambit of a working party already looking at part of the UK insolvency code to embrace the entire code. It would also like to see the sloppily worded section 58B of the Social Security Act 1988 amended to protect the pensions of former as well as existing employees. These matters will be considered by Peter Lilley, social security secretary, who will respond to the committee's report in the next parliamentary session.

Mr Field is still adamant that the government should not be asked to make good the shortfall in the pensions and that the banks and financial institutions that profited in the past from Robert Maxwell's largesse should be brought to book. He believes this is only way to raise the City's collective consciousness. However, pensioners' representatives believe that the government has a duty of care to make good their losses and this has become a major difference of opinion with Mr Field and his committee.

So far, the City has contributed only £6.5 million to Sir John Cuckney's trust and donations have slowed to a trickle. One problem was the early perception that a contribution to the fund would amount to an admission of liability, an impression difficult to dispel.

Sir John is keen for mediation to provide a way for companies to contribute to the trust instead of being party to litigation brought by liquidators and administrators for the recovery of pension funds and other assets.

Mr Field and the committee intend to question the banks and other financial institutions involved with Maxwell and who received or processed pension fund assets, however they do not want to endanger litigation which has already started or is expected to start soon.

Mr Field insists that people must not feel they have been let off the hook because they have not yet been brought to account. "We have got a very long memory," he said.

## Back on the rack

THE foreign exchanges were so stunned by the Bundesbank's refusal to bend to their whim that it took them a few hours before they had the exchange-rate mechanism on the rack once more. But by evening, it was clear that the Bank of France was fighting with its back against the wall.

The actions of the Bank of France in the past two weeks made it clear that it regards the franc as the last line of defence. Now that has been breached, it is difficult to imagine any amount of intervention that can prevent the franc plunging through its F3,4305 floor in the coming days even if Edouard Balladur refuses to reconsider his support for the franc fort. The best his central bank could hope for is a weekend respite, if the market quietsens today as it did a week ago. The Bundesbank's refusal to keep faith with

the ERM at any cost to the German economy has removed the last prop of credibility from the system. But the political will to salvage something from the ERM is strong, not least to keep up the appearance that there is still some forward momentum towards monetary union. So the remaining members of the mechanism will be working long hours as they consider their few options.

A realignment is the obvious solution. But a shift in parities, even if accompanied by suspension of some of the weaker currencies, may only stir the markets into testing the system once more in the autumn. Beyond that, there is little to be done apart from a face-saving "temporary" suspension of the entire system. Whatever politicians and central bankers hammer out, this is not the time to be caught holding Europe's weaker currencies.

### ICI

SIR Denys Henderson may have stopped short yesterday of demanding another cut in the base rate, but ICI's half-year figures were a potent advertisement for a "competitive" exchange rate. The benefit of sterling's devaluation last September boosted profits by an estimated £50 million. Without that windfall, pre-tax profits from the continuing businesses would have fallen by almost a fifth from even last year's depressed level.

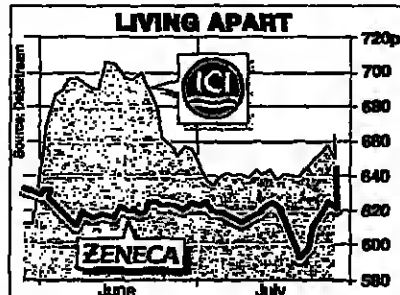
The prospect of ICI losing its currency advantage, combined with the dire state of the group's markets in continental Europe, were enough to make Sir Denys decidedly cautious in his outlook for the rest of the year. But ICI is increasingly geared towards recovery when it does finally arrive. The 88 per cent rise in profits at its industrial chemicals division to £60 million is the first tangible reward from ICI's heavy rationalisation programme, while further benefits should come through in the second half and 1994.

The demerger and the proceeds of the Zeneca rights issue have left ICI with gearing of less than 15 per cent, once Zeneca repays its remaining inter-company loans, which allows ICI to rise out current markets with ease. Next year, the company should be able to cover its 27.5p dividend once more. New-ICI remains a highly geared recovery stock, but the market appreciates its properties well and the shares now trade on more than 30 times current year earnings. Not much upside there.

### Zeneca

ICI is not alone in its desire for a weak pound. Zeneca Group, its stablemate, seems a far less obvious currency play, but exchange rate gains boosted its trading profits by 27 per cent. Without them, trading profits would have fallen slightly.

For the all immediate benefit, this was not the most significant element in a set of figures that removed the market's lingering doubts about the future of Zeneca's core pharmaceuticals business. The growth of Zeneca's newer drugs more than compensated for the decline of Tenormin. Zestril, the treatment against



high blood pressure, alone increased sales by 64 per cent to £208 million. Zeneca's main difficulty is its embarrassing riches among the promising drugs it has at the pre-clinical and clinical testing stages. The group now has six compounds in late clinical testing, and it will cost £150 million a time to put them on pharmacy shelves. Another eight are in the early stages of clinical trials. Zeneca will struggle to fund that scale of development at any speed, particularly since it is lumbered with such a heavy dividend commitment. Nor does it have the ability to distribute effectively all its new products, particularly Merrem, the antibiotic, and Accolate, its anti-asthma product.

So David Barnes is likely to be busy on the corporate front in the coming months, trying to set up joint venture and marketing agreements to ensure that the group exploits the full potential of its development pipeline.

### Lex Service

LEX is in the fortunate position of being flush with cash while the motor dealership sector is recovering from chronic pneumonia. It has used the opportunity to pay £50 million for Arlington, a business earning about £3 million on sales of £262 million.

While the revival in car sales should boost those profits, the rationale for paying almost 17 times pre-tax earnings seems to be driven more by the need to grab market share than to achieve extra earnings growth. Arlington may be the last such large portfolio to be available in a trade sale. If Lex were to seek a quoted acquisition, the premium would be even higher.

To be the market leader with a 3.6 per cent share sounds like a pyrrhic victory, but in the curious world of selling cars and lorries it is impressive since the manufacturers still exercise powerful control over franchises. A more pressing need for the dealers is to improve margins, a difficult task for an industry that has been criticised by its customers for overcharging and poor service. If Lex can push its return on sales back to the 1989 peak of 3 per cent it will have achieved a real victory.

### Harrisons & Crosfield

THE 20 per cent rise in operating profits at Harrisons, Harrisons & Crosfield's builders merchants subsidiary, on the back of a mere 3 per cent increase in sales shows how highly geared the whole group is to the emerging economic recovery. The anti-

ciated rise in domestic profits will also ease H&C's ACT burden, which saw the interim tax charge rise from 35 per cent to 38 per cent and restricted the advance in net earnings to 8 per cent.

Apart from a few such chinks of light, H&C's figures still show recession writ large. Without the full benefit of the BOCM Silcock acquisition or the shelter of generous reorganisation provisions, pre-tax profits would not have been so strong.

At least the dividend looks safe since H&C has been prepared to suffer an uncovered 9p a year payout for the past two years. Earnings should reach 8.5p this year, which would hardly justify a dividend cut at this late stage.

This stability makes the 6 per cent yield attractive, and prompted yesterday's 6 per cent rise in the shares.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Downsizing the DTI

DEDICATED as ever to the cause of minimalist government and economic efficiency, the Adam Smith Institute organised a competition, entitled Economy in Government, to produce cost-saving ideas for ministers. Sponsored by Ernst & Young and our sister publication, *The Sunday Times*, the contest generated more than 400 entries, covering topics as diverse as air force training and care for the mentally ill. The winning entry, from management consultant Ray Reardon, was entitled Downsizing the DTI. Mr Reardon's report said that restructuring the industry department could produce savings of £300 million and permit staff levels to be reduced by 3,000. He received his £1,500 first prize yesterday from Peter Lilley, the social security secretary. If the department is really so overweight, who is to blame? Michael Heseltine's predecessor at the DTI's helm was... Peter Lilley.

### Kids are all right

GREG Dyke, colourful chief executive of London Weekend Television, is unfazed by the recent survey finding that as people become better-educated they watch less television. Why? "Because the middle classes always lie about what they watch on TV," said Dyke. Warning to his theme when LWT reported its latest trad-

ing results, Dyke said most aspirational dinner parties echoed with people telling each other what they never watched. He added that the ones to ask for the truth in any survey on television-viewing were the children. "The kids tell you the truth about what their parents watch," he confides.

### For A. N. Other

THE demise of Robert Maxwell and other eighties tycoons has brought a flood of jewellery, furniture, yachts and cars on to the market. Now Asil Nadir's wardrobe is up for auction. The former Polly Peck tycoon was, it seems, as passionate about American designer label suits as Melinda Marcos was about shoes. Neil Cooper and Ipe Jacob of Robson Rhodes, joint trustees in bankruptcy, are offering for sale 150 suits, 300 shirts, many monogrammed



Nadir: well suited

with the initials AN, umpteen silk ties, and other items, including shoes. "He hasn't got quite as many shoes as Marcos, but was very keen on Bijan, the American label," says Robin Pritchard, of Edward Symmons & Partners, the surveyor and auctioneer. Viewing takes place a week tomorrow, with offers invited by August 11. Step forward anyone with the initials AN. Details on (071) 407 8454, though the most obvious buyer would not need them.

### Tail story

GEORGE Paul, 6ft 2in, will readily and happily give Bill Turcan every possible help and assistance when, next May, he switches from chief executive to chairman at Harrisons & Crosfield and Turcan moves up to take his place as chief executive. But if there is one thing that Paul will not hand over, it is his famous trench coat which he used to great effect some years ago. H&C wanted to buy a business and Paul was keen to know how its staff treated customers. So he pretended to be an eccentric country gentleman in search of an ancient roofing tile, and marched round the target's warehouses dressed in a large, old coat that had long belonged in his family. Paul found courtesy everywhere, and H&C bought the company. Paul's says his only reason for not handing down the coat is because Turcan, at 5ft 9in, "is too short".

MELINDA WITTSTOCK

### Arguments for energy portfolio

From Professor Ian Fells  
Sir, Your headline "Clash between nuclear and gas: a struggle for power" (July 27) illustrates perfectly the absurdity of an energy policy which is dictated by the whims of the market place.

Gas is presently cheap and plentiful and gas-fired power stations can be up and running from a greenfield site within four years, so let us not build any more nuclear power stations and close down the ones we have as they come to

the end of their useful life, despite the fact that they provide 23 per cent of our electricity demand. While we are about it, let us close down a large slice of our coal-fired generation and abandon two thirds of our remaining pits, privatising the remainder if anyone will buy them.

But wait a minute. If we go at our gas supplies hammer and tongs, won't the supplies dwindle and the price rise so that in the next decade our electricity will be expensive?

No problem, we will buy gas from Russia, Norway and even Iran. At a stable price? Perhaps. But what of our

international obligations to curb greenhouse gas emissions; isn't nuclear power particularly satisfactory as it produces no carbon dioxide and doesn't the rest of Europe produce over 30 per cent of its electricity from nuclear power? We even buy cheap nuclear power from Europe, cheaper than gas-fired electricity.

They have just done their sums wrong, if you take a short view with high discount rates and fast return of capital you will soon see nuclear is

really expensive. But aren't the Japanese building more and more nuclear plants; indeed Taiwan, Thailand, S. Korea and the rest of the Pacific Rim are all building nuclear despite being able to buy gas? And their economies are growing at over ten per cent per annum.

The Japanese are not known for getting their sums wrong. Do they know something we don't know? Are they planning for the next 20 years or so and ensuring an ample supply of

reasonably priced electricity while protecting the environment?

Surely in the UK we should be developing a portfolio of energy supply (as in finance), developing a "no regrets" policy as far as the environment is concerned, and not foolishly setting one fuel against another, with today's costs the only criteria for choice. Yours faithfully, IAN FELS, Mertz Court, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne.



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Year ended 31 March 1993

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Portfolio valuation £321 million (1992 - £338 million)  
Shareholders' funds £258 million (1992 - £312 million)  
Earnings per Ordinary share 6.39p (1992 - 6.54p)  
Dividends per Ordinary share 4.0p (1992 - 3.8p)

- Space in Company's new buildings being taken up, with active interest being shown in all of them
- Group's balance sheet exceptionally strong with cash and listed securities totalling £215 million
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## INFOTECH

# Teleworking is still a commuter's dream

**O**n packed commuter trains throughout Britain this morning thousands of weary travellers will dream about teleworking. The idea of a high-tech cottage in the country, where you can get on with the job at your own time without the trouble or expense of British Rail and the big city, looks highly tempting.

A relatively inexpensive modern personal computer with a high-speed fax modem can allow a teleworker to access company networks, communicate with offices around the world, and work when he or she pleases.

In fact, true teleworking is rare and limited to the few industries that can usefully adapt to it with ease.

Many more people do now work from home or are self-employed in their own small businesses. However, this is

**David Hewson asks why more staff are not taking advantage of technology and working at home**

simply part of a continuing employment trend which has been hastened by the recession. Hordes of middle and top-ranking executives have travelled into their city offices to find a black bin-liner awaiting them, one frequently stuffed with cash.

With this new-found capital to take care of any immediate needs, a career as a self-employed consultant is, at least, an active alternative to months of job-searching.

A personal computer and a fax in the spare bedroom become natural purchases for a home-based consultant, who will often find the more meagre rewards of self-employment are, in part, compensated for by no longer having the expense of commuting.

However, there are precious few signs that there is a conscious strategy by business to disperse staff outside offices using new technology.

One alternative to either working at home or commuting to an office, is the telecottage. These are commercial premises, springing up around Britain, which have a wide range of computer facilities and training for hire. Local people can use these to telework.

One of the newest is in a spectacular converted barn near Ashford, Kent. The

Evergate Barn is just south of Larkin country, set in undulating farmland within easy reach of the M20, a mainline station or the Channel ports.

The barn complex consists of the telecottage, small shops, a restaurant, a beautician and a garden nursery. It is an idyllic location, but is it really a telecottage?

Michael Courage, a former intelligence corps major, set up Compass Training, the company behind the office, and has built up a busy business support operation offering training, mailshot management, word processing, translation, and a photocopying and fax bureau service, as well as the ability to buy time on PCs equipped with all the latest software.

But he readily admits that it is the business support side of the company which pays the bills. True telecottage, a



Out and about: Michael Courage works on a computer in the open air at his business centre at Smeeth in Kent

subject that has interested him for many years, remains somewhat elusive. "It hasn't caught on with the big companies in the south-

east. I don't know why. I think many British managers want to see staff sitting at a desk in front of them. If we can get over that management block,

companies might start to realise that this can save them a lot of money."

Geoffrey Kitt, president-elect of the Institute of Management Consultants and the partner in charge of the Scottish consultancy practice of Touche Ross, has overseen a policy in his own company which allows staff to work from home when they want, but he does not hold out high hopes for the growth of telecottage offices.

"All of the experience I have had is that local business bureaux do not tend to be as successful as the people who started them hoped they would be," he says.

"I think there is a reluctance on the part of people to do business on other people's territory. One advantage of working from home is that you can often set the hours yourself. The cost of a PC is not so prohibitive as to prevent someone doing so, whether it is paid for by the individual or the company."

One of the barriers holding back more companies from allowing people to work at home is the technology itself, Mr Kitt says.

"I think we will see fundamental shifts in the way people work over the next ten to 15 years, but the real problem at the moment is in meeting people. Many workers need to have conversations within their working group and that is difficult with existing technology."

"Video conferencing is available but it is extremely expen-

sive. Until there are cheaper ways of holding proper meetings over remote locations, teleworking will be restricted to technical people, people who spend the majority of their time writing reports and doing analyses."

"We also need to see a lot more progress towards the real paperless office. It is difficult to see how anyone in insurance or banking could work from home at the moment — they would not have access to the letters and paper reports they need."

But Mr Kitt believes that significant advances in teleworking technology are not far away and cites Lotus Notes groupware program as an important product in this field.

Perhaps one of the most difficult issues in British teleworking, however, is the way it is seen by those who want to join the movement. In America, teleworking is largely an issue of employment flexibility.

Local councils encourage it to cut rush-hour traffic, but many teleworkers only stay at home for a few days of the week. For the rest of the time they work from the office.

For the British rush-hour daydreamer, teleworking is all too often an individual electronic timber-framed retreat in the countryside where he or she can drop out of the rat race. Until teleworking also means continued teamwork, it is unlikely to hold much appeal for companies and workers who might otherwise be able to enjoy its benefits.

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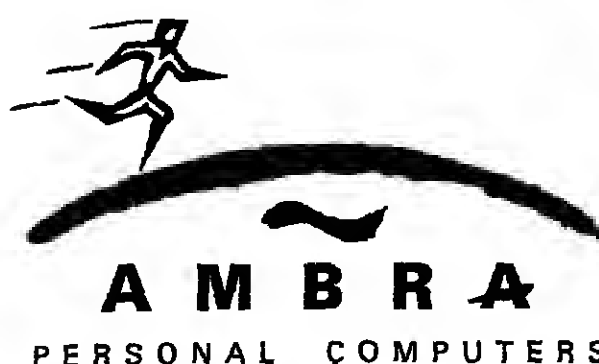
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## Time on the PC

TIME magazine, the oldest American newsweekly, will be available electronically from September.

Each Sunday stories from the week's issue will be available via a personal computer to customers of America Online, a day before it hits the newsstands.

Initially, only the text of stories in Time will be available. Photos and graphics will probably become available later, though there are no plans at present to include advertising in the service.

### Copy catch

TRENT Regional Health Authority has been served with an order from the High Court relating to the unauthorised copying of at least 15 different software programs.

The Business Software Alliance, w. Sh represents several large software companies, is clearly delighted and says it will now pursue damages and costs.

"We hope this case will send a strong message to software users: it is illegal to copy software and if you get caught the costs you pay will be substantial," it says.

### No complaint

THE networking company Novell has said it is disappointed with the Federal Trade Commission's apparent decision not to issue an administrative complaint against rival Microsoft.

Microsoft, alleged to have benefited unfairly from its dominance of the market for computer operating systems, says it has been told by the FTC that the commission has voted not to issue a complaint after a three-year investigation. The FTC has said it will not comment on the issue.

### Indian adventure

THE Japanese computer giant Fujitsu plans to start developing software in India from 1994.

Fujitsu plans to invest more than £1 million to set up a

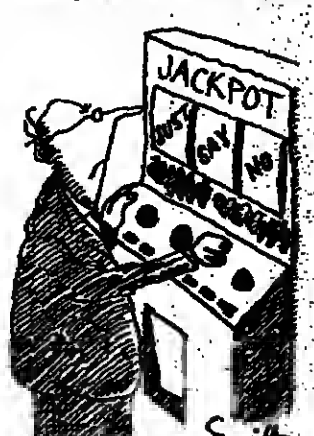
software firm in either in the Punjabi capital Chandigarh, in northern India, or in New Delhi by next year, initially with 20 to 30 programmers.

The software will be for digital telephone switching systems which the company presently manufactures in a joint venture with a state-run electronics company in Punjab.

### Card-sharp

A DUTCH trade group is looking for a computerised weapon to keep compulsive gamblers from overdosing on Holland's 90,000 legal slot machines.

In an effort to curb gambling addiction, the Hotel and Catering Board is planning to introduce a computer chip identity card which will limit



the holder's daily playing time to 90 minutes.

The computerised slot machines are the only legalised form of gambling outside of the nation's government-run casinos.

### Counting the cost

UNDER new rules, people who dial 900-number premium rate telephone services in America will have to be warned of the cost of the calls and will get a chance to hang up before being charged.

Unlike Britain, where all premium rate calls cost the same, the price of US lines vary widely. Some calls have minimum charges of \$15 (£10) or more and others charge at rates of \$4 (£2.67) or more a minute.

مكتبة زكية



THE TIMES FRIDAY JULY 30, 1993

## CDs with full-length films will be launched in the autumn, George Cole reports

Few can have missed the fact that compact discs can now store a lot more than just music. This autumn, for example, will see the launch of compact discs which hold full-length feature films.

The new-style discs play on Compact Disc Interactive (CD-I) machines, which were launched in Britain more than a year ago by the Dutch electronics company, Philips. They will feature films produced by the American entertainment giant, Paramount Pictures. Philips will also be launching a CD version of the film *Frauds*, as well as a number of music videos.

A CD-I deck, which costs about £500, looks like a CD player or video cassette recorder and plugs into a home television and stereo system. However, to play the films, existing CD-I owners will need to buy a £150 plug-in cartridge.

Using compact discs to watch films or "videos", is said to offer a number of advantages over video tape. They provide better picture quality, are non-wearing, allow instant access to any part of the programme and, for the makers, are cheaper to produce and do not suffer from the split in TV standards which means that a video tape bought in America will not play on European machines.

However, existing compact discs can only store up to 72 minutes of moving video, which means that most films will require two discs. CD-I decks which store half a dozen discs in a cartridge and automatically play them in sequence, are due to be launched next year.

CD-I will also face competition from 3DO, whose backers include Time-Warner, AT & T, Electronic Arts and Matsushita, the parent company to Panasonic and Technics. It is planning to launch a similar but incompatible system in America this autumn. The company is promising 20 titles by Christmas, some of which will be films. Would-be armchair film directors should note that Philips and 3DO also plan to launch interactive movies, which allow users to decide how the plot develops.

During the film, viewers will be offered various options which can be selected with a remote control handset. 3DO, for example, intends to launch an interactive version of Steven Spielberg's *Jurassic Park*. Simon Turner, Philips UK CD-I director, says: "Films on a CD won't mean the death of the video recorder because



CD game: the 7th Guest will mix video recordings of actors with graphics and animations for more realistic effects

## Take your seat for a CD film

people will still want to record television programmes, but interactive movies will add a new dimension to the way many of us watch films."

Philips plans to launch 20 of what are now being called linear films to distinguish them from an additional eight interactive ones. Prices are expected to range from £15 to £50 per film and Philips does not intend to make the discs available for rental.

Philips also plans to use the full motion video facility for video games such as *7th Guest*. This will mix video recordings of real-life actors with graphics and animations for more realistic effects.

Nimbus Records in Monmouth is planning to launch a different system next year. Called Video CD it will use a video adaptor that plugs into a conventional CD player and home television.

"Systems such as 3DO and CD-I require users to buy a new and expensive player,"

says Gerald Reynolds, managing director of Nimbus, "but Video CD will work with many of today's CD decks." In order to play Video CD discs, users will need a CD player with a special digital socket. About one third of the 120 million CD players used worldwide are equipped with

at the factory," he says. A Video CD disc holds more than an hour of film, but earlier this year Nimbus demonstrated a system that can extend this to 24 hours.

Philips, which co-developed the compact disc system with Sony, is unhappy about these longer-playing discs because they break the original CD standard and cannot be played on all CD decks.

However, Mr Reynolds argues that CD playing time must be extended. "The compact disc standard has already been altered so that it can be used to store computer data and other types of information. Other companies are also developing longer-playing CDs and there will be an increasing pressure to sell them. Technology has to evolve or there will be no progress."

Nimbus is not alone in its quest to offer films on a CD. At the end of June, four of the biggest consumer electronics

Compact disc films do not wear out and give better picture quality

the socket and nearly all of today's CD players are sold with one.

"Video CD will be an additional feature for home hi-fi systems," Mr Reynolds says. "It will mean that your living room stereo system becomes a home entertainment centre which can be used for listening to music or watching films."

"Looking ahead, we expect many CD players will have a video chip built into them

## Music to the ears of eavesdroppers

Publicity over the so-called "Squidgygate" tapes involving the Princess of Wales emphasised how vulnerable mobile telephone calls can be to eavesdropping. But the hit-and-miss method of using ordinary call-scanners is being superseded by equipment that can let people target the calls they want to listen in on with much more accuracy.

Using a scanner may be the cheapest way to listen in to cellular phone conversations, but it is also the crudest and most difficult. Scanners are readily available — anyone can walk into a radio enthusiast's shop and buy one. They are available in just about every high street and Tandy, for example, not only stocks them, but even sells a book describing what you can do with them.

But when you scan the airwaves, there is no way of knowing whether you will hear one side of a conversation or both.

There is no way of identifying who you are listening to, unless this is revealed in the conversation. In recent months, however, a more sophisticated listening device has become available which combines a cellular telephone with a personal computer and software. None of the equipment needs to be particularly complicated.

Any normal cellular handset will do, and the PC needs only to be a 386-based laptop. The key to the new method is that it listens in to the cellular network system and not to the customer's mobile telephone. It does not have to travel around the frequencies to find a call. Instead, it tunes in to the nearest cellular system aerial — there is one per cell — and waits for the system to broadcast instructions.

When a signal goes out to instruct a customer's phone to ring, the listening device picks

up the signal on its handset and feeds it to the computer, where the software decodes it.

The advantages of listening in to the cellular system this way are that by decoding the system information, the listener knows every user who is logged on in that area, by number, and knows which ones are in use at any time.

Its one weakness is that, unlike a scanner, it will not let you pick up on a conversation half-way through, which a scanner will normally do in its bit-and-miss way.

There are several strategies listeners can adopt with the computer-based device. If they know the number of someone in the area, they can program it into the computer, which will pick up all calls to or from that number. Alternatively, if the listener knows there is a target conversation in the area but does not know the number of the caller, he can set the computer-based device on standby and it will alert him every time a subscriber goes to use the phone.

As soon as the call begins, the computer records the number, so that if the target is identified by his voice or what he says, his or her number is automatically known. Once the target caller's number is known, it is easy to discover every telephone number he calls.

Security companies are not happy with the new device, since it turns a hacker's hobby into something far more sinister. The only way to prevent yourself being the target of an eavesdropper with recording equipment, is to make sure you say nothing over a mobile phone you would not want others to hear. Alternatively, enrol for one of the new digital networks which are almost impossible to listen in to.

Bob Whitehouse

## Just when you thought it was safe to log on...

If your in-tray is full of rubbish and your phone will not stop ringing, the computer and communications industries have some bad news for you.

Electronic mail is surging into offices, and turning simple desktop computers into a hyper-fast conduit for still more communications from the outside world.

"Within two years, use of electronic mail will be more ubiquitous than the paper fax," says Peter Dawe, director of networking company Unipalm.

Even the president of the United States now has an electronic mailbox which receives nearly 2,000 messages a day. But perhaps Bill Clinton may end up regretting his decision to go online to the voters, as in his position he is sure to find himself suffering more than most from the curse of the switched-on nineties executive — junk electronic mail.

If the computer on your desk has a link to the outside world then there are more than 30 million people round the world who you can reach on other networked computers.

But, as the pioneers in the field have discovered, if you can reach millions of other people, they can reach you just as easily.

Julian Onions, of Nexor, helped develop the standards which make global communications possible and suffered the consequences. "I don't really get junk mail but I do get information overload," he says. "I get 200 messages each day and some people

Electronic mail may soon be clogging up your computer



get more." Even novices can find themselves swamped if they leave the office for a week.

And novices' mistakes can add to the flood. Suppose you saw a car in the office car park with its lights on. You don't know whose car it is, but it only takes a simple command to send a memo to "everyone".

Unfortunately, "everyone" may include the managing director, and others in buildings 60 miles away. With one command, you have put a message in a thousand electronic in-trays.

Or suppose you send a report to a dozen people working on a project with you. You specify names, and the document is sent directly

to the people who need it. Unfortunately, it contains diagrams, which can take thousands of times longer to send than text. Congratulations: you have just overloaded your office network.

The first line of defence is the boundary between an office local area network and the outside world. Already American corporations are starting to treat this as a "firewall" and set filters to trap unwanted messages, such as circulars from headquarters.

But besides the junk, genuine mail may cause problems. New users find it a struggle to express themselves in a medium where terse text can be sent instantly.

"An electronic mailed 'no' is a definite no argument, whereas on the phone it is possible to refine it with hesitation, or tone of voice," Mr Dawe says.

Misunderstandings can result in angry, abusive messages, referred to as "flames". Experienced users avoid the danger by following rules of electronic politeness, called "netiquette". For example, the characters :- ) make a smiling face — albeit on its side — and show the sender is not serious.

But in the end, electronic mail has one fundamental feature which will prevent widespread abuse. Every single electronic mail message is traceable, right back to its sender's address. If your PC gets nuisance calls, at least you know against whom to take action against.

PETER JUDGE

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



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# The keys to an economic revival

One law of saloon bar economics holds that during a recession training is often the first activity to be cut. Two recent surveys indicating an increase in information technology (IT) training may perhaps be taken as a sign of recovery.

In an industry where the technology moves ahead so swiftly, training and re-training can be crucial features of the job.

A survey by Business Marketing Services of medium to large computer users says that nearly a quarter will be increasing their spending on training in the next two to three years.

But will the additional expenditure be made on the right kind of training? The second report, published by the market research organisation International Data Corporation (IDC), points to serious flaws in training structure.

Company internal IT departments are central to the issue. Although they express high levels of satisfaction with externally supplied training, non-technical staff

**Training the staff is often a sign that a company is on the mend,**

**David Guest writes**

who use computers believe a lack of effective training is a significant problem.

According to IDC, the proportion of the information technology budget allocated to training IT staff rather than end-users — employees using computer technology in their day-to-day work — are about 72:28.

The reports author, Graham Browne, says this implies that IT staff are often responsible for training end-users "and, incidentally, they aren't doing awfully well".

Typically, IT training is based on specific products, technologies or methods. "There must be a greater emphasis on the role of the individual using IT, and more business-

oriented training for IT professionals," Henry Trull, IDC's research manager, says.

Training for IT professionals usually comes from product suppliers or specialist training agencies. For end-users, the sources are more diverse: suppliers, resellers, tutorial discs and books and IT professionals themselves.

The key problem lies in the rate of change, both in technology and in ideas of business structure. The traditional style of end-user training has programmers or analysts talking them through the options of a program.

However, personal computers have spread rapidly through organisations, and the programs most commonly used are no longer written by the IT department. Programs are also updated and revised with remarkable frequency.

A focus on products is a familiar feature of training in this area. "People in IT tend to get hooked on technology," Ken Bowman, commercial director of Hoskyns Training, says.



"It is a changing situation, and it depends on the size of an organisation and the extent to which it has adopted PCs, but there is a tendency to make PC training external because it is such an overhead. With the number of program packages and the regularity of revisions, it is difficult for an in-house department to keep up-to-date."

IDC accepts that new technologies continue to demand a traditional approach to training for IT specialists. But in other respects, it

says, "the skills training requirements for in-house IT are changing dramatically in line with the changing role of the in-house IT function". This means a greater emphasis on business issues for IT departments that are turning into providers of business services to other departments.

There are also training providers in the systems-house community who have the same orientation. Philip Evans, the managing director of Warrington-based Diskus, says of a current sales and market-

ing automation project with Mercury One-2-One: "We are providing two levels of training. First, to advise their managers and systems people correctly about how to fit the product and its function into the business; that is very much a top-down approach. Second, honing in on the different user departments, on the explaining the system to the telemarketing people, campaign managers and others." Mr Evans says that this approach is the product of experience. "The days of sitting people down in front of

screens are over. It has been clear for a long time that people need to understand a little about both sides of the culture."

The accuracy of training expenditure as a barometer of economic fortunes, incidentally, is supported by geographical variations in IDC's findings. The British IT training market is growing at 7 per cent, it estimates; but it notes that on external training are higher in the north, especially Scotland, than in the south of England.

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ARTS BRIEFING



THE TIMES FRIDAY JULY 30 1993

THEATRE page 32

Christopher Biggins, an incompetent old cove in Rodgers and Hart's *A Connecticut Yankee*

ROCK page 33

Brett Anderson of Suede: After the live shows and best-selling records, now a book

# ARTS

GALLERIES: Richard Cork on David Hockney's most recent paintings, being exhibited in Glasgow

## Postcards from his private world

Towards the end of a recent interview conducted in his Hollywood studio, David Hockney suddenly lobbed the verbal equivalent of a grenade. Talking to the Glasgow dealer William Hardie, who was about to steal a march on the London galleries by showing Hockney's latest work, the artist declared that he had reached an unexpected decision about the paintings' ultimate destination. "You're having an exhibition," he said, "but I want to keep most of them."

Struggling to maintain his composure, the hapless Hardie countered with an understatement which testifies to extraordinary reserves of mercantile sang-froid: "You're insisting on having them all back then, are you David? That's a pity."

The uneasy exchange ended in laughter, and Hockney must later have relented. A discreet list on the wall of the Hardie Gallery now announces that most of the canvases are for sale after all, with prices ranging from £20,000 to £190,000. Even so, Hockney's comment amounted to more than mischief-making. It bore directly on the intensely private character of the pictures he had just produced, in a prolific bout of activity, after finishing his designs for Richard Strauss's *Die Frau ohne Schatten* at Covent Garden.

Having listened incessantly to the opera, and worked on stage models with many assistants, Hockney retreated into himself. He left Hollywood and holed up in his small house at Malibu. There, with no music playing and only his dogs for company, he began work on an extended sequence of paintings in a room overlooking the sea. Living on the edge of "the world's biggest swimming pool" fascinated him, and he thinks that the ocean's "never-ending movement" must have affected the pictures.

They are, certainly, dominated by curving, looping and unfurling forms often reminiscent of waves. And the final canvas in the series does contain a green area flecked with white-tipped shapes resembling wind-ruffled water. But the paintings are still abstract enough to evade hard-and-fast references to the visible world. They evoke, in the end, a mysteriously personal fairytale realm that cannot be pinned down. No wonder Hockney threatened, for a while at least, to retain them for his own gratification in the seclusion of Malibu.

Are they arcane images, then, calculated to bewilder viewers weaned on his more accessible, figurative work? Hockney admits in the interview with Hardie that "some people told me the paintings for me were hard to look at... maybe they were meaning the eyes had to move around too much or they were too bogged."

Although these pictures have links with his sets for *Die Frau ohne Schatten*, they are far less easy to decipher. The "spirit world" rooftop which he devised for the opera's opening scene contained a clearly identifiable river scything through the nocturnal landscape. In later acts, the same meandering form flooded and then became transformed into a golden force of life. The paintings, by contrast, are infinitely ambiguous. Their undulating forms may trigger memories of the Strauss river, but they soon take on a more solid identity. Some of them assume the substance of

swollen hills, breasts or buttocks, in compositions apparently bent on pursuing a sculptural presence. Hockney has never previously shown much interest in sculpture. He thinks instinctively in linear terms, and his paintings often look like large coloured drawings. But working in three-dimensional terms on a stage set appears to have given the new canvases a greater feeling of solidity.

Time and again the mountains behind his Malibu home seem to rear up, filling the canvases with a formidable sense of bulk. In this respect, they are the latest manifestations of Hockney's prolonged love-affair with the Californian landscape. He is addicted to driving through the canyons with *Tristan and Isolde* playing full-blast on the car stereo, and sometimes these clangorous images seem as overwhelming as a crescendo of orchestral sound.

Their forms billow outwards so forcefully that they threaten to grow oppressive, the result perhaps of some strange horror, *vacu* on Hockney's part. Tastelessness has been hurried aside, by a painter apparently determined to fight his earlier tendency to opt for stylish suavity.

But just as we are about to conclude that they are ominous in mood, playfulness reasserts itself. Hockney's disposition is far too sunny to venture into sinister territory for long, and the prospect of outright anxiety is held securely at bay. Here, as elsewhere, he remains essentially a festive painter.

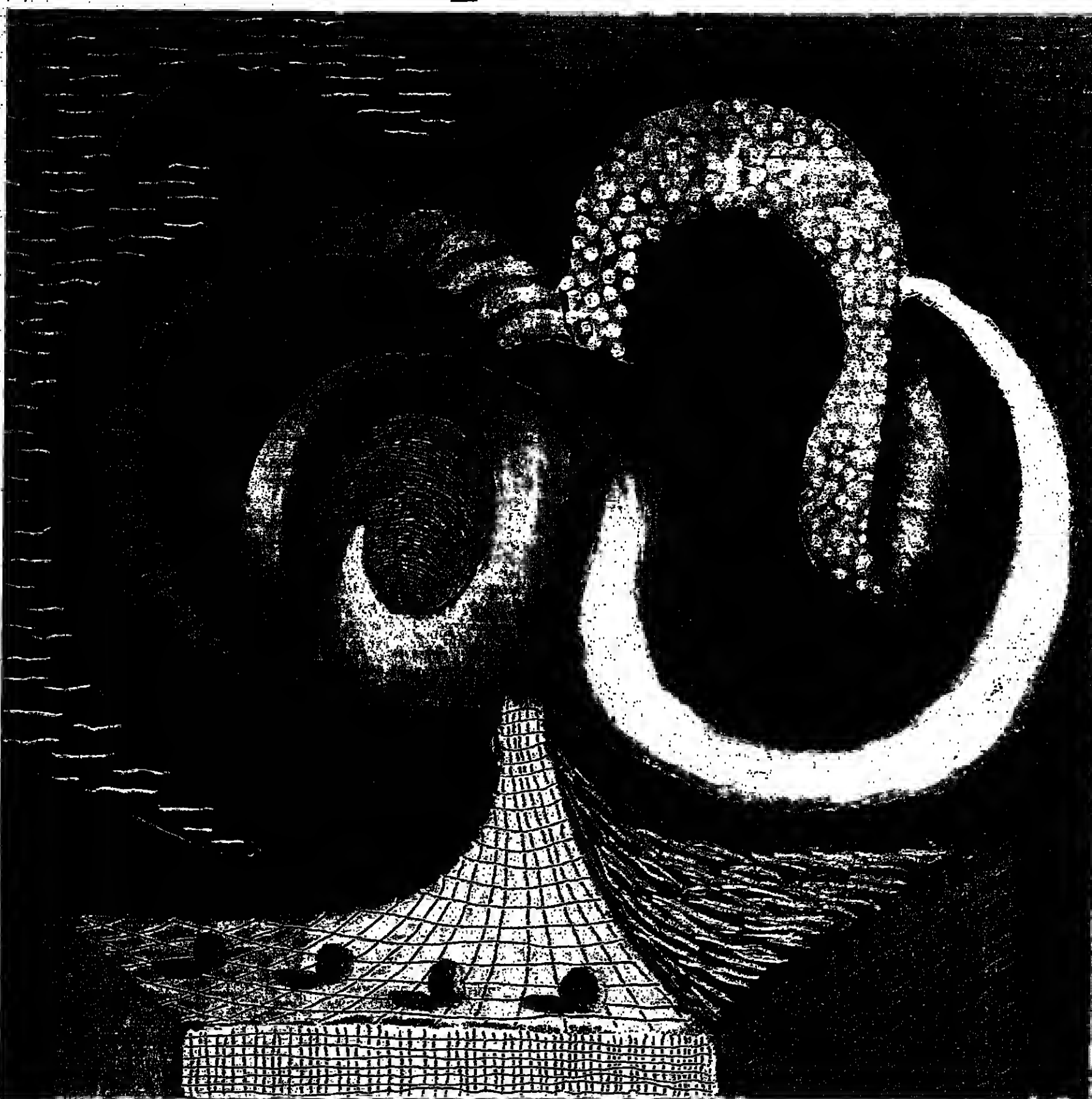
And part of his work's celebratory energy is powered by references to the 20th-century masters he admires most. Take *The Seventh Very New Painting*, where burgeoning plant shapes reminiscent of Matisse's chapel windows at Venice border the composition.

Hockney's lyrical search for an earthly paradise often comes close to Matisse's vision, but he displays an even greater veneration for Picasso. The arabesques which curl, lunge and flare in *The Fifteenth V.N. Painting* recall the garish exhilaration of the pictures Picasso painted when his infatuation with Marie-Thérèse Walter was at its zenith.

Hockney, of course, is not driven by heterosexual passion, and female nudes cannot be discerned in this exhibition. But many of the canvases convey an unmistakable sexual drive, and *The Fourth V.N. Painting* does possess hints of maternity in its tender manipulation of form.

Hockney has no wish to deny the existence of such associations: he argued in his interview that "there aren't two things like abstraction and representation, each must contain the other." Hence the strong possibility, in *The Sixth V.N. Painting*, that the white form snaking its way through the centre is a sperm. It plunges towards us, everything around seen wayward by comparison.

Within the space of a single canvas, Hockney often switches with startling rapidity between a dozen methods of handling pigment. Passages of loose, lush colour, laid on with the broadest of sweeps, alternate with areas heavily dependent on lines scratched through wet paint with the other end of the brush. Thin washes are dragged across outspoken colours, pacifying their vehemence but al-



*The Fifteenth V.N. Painting: "The arabesques recall the garish exhilaration of Picasso when his infatuation with Marie-Thérèse Walter was at its zenith."*

lowing them to remain visible underneath. Then he suddenly breaks into a flurry of confetti-like dots, crowning each one with a surprisingly thick deposit of paint.

No single method of mark-making is allowed to predominate at the expense of all the others in this exhibition. At their best, though, the redemptive images end up affirming the delights of motion, vitality and unquenchable visual curiosity with great exuberance. Now in his late fifties, Hockney gives no sign here of dazing on his reputation and resorting to popular formulae. His appetite for experiment remains keen, and he would rather struggle towards the unknown than remain content with polishing facile, well-worn solutions.

David Hockney: *Some Very New Paintings at the William Hardie Gallery, Glasgow (041-221-6780) until August 27.*

dissonant to a fault, and ends up assailing the eye with a wearisome insistence on pictorial clamour. This is an uneven show, notably lacking the cool, seductive placidity which made his Californian paintings so beguiling a quarter of a century ago. At their best, though, the redemptive images end up affirming the delights of motion, vitality and unquenchable visual curiosity with great exuberance.

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David Hockney: *Some Very New Paintings at the William Hardie Gallery, Glasgow (041-221-6780) until August 27.*

### GALLERIES: CRITIC'S CHOICE

● **RAY HOWARD-JONES:** For an artist who has just turned 90, and has been praised by the most discriminating ever since Wilson Steer told her in 1922 "You are the finest colourist we have ever had at the Slade," Howard-Jones is a remarkably well-kept secret. Much of her work is landscape-based but it is always shot with a mystic gleam of the light that never was on land and sea. The Gallery, 28 Cork Street, W1 (071-437 2813) Daily, 10am-7pm, until August 7.

● **SHIRAZER HOUSHARY:** The Iranian-born artist came to England at the age of 18, to study at Chelsea School of Art. She is known primarily as a sculptor, making curiously evocative abstractions with numerical connotations and oblique references to the natural world. Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, NW3 (071-435 2643) Tues-Thurs 12 noon-8pm, Fri-Sun 12 noon-6pm, until September 5.

● **TAKEDA HIDEO:** Takeda's cartoons in the *Asahi Journal* have caused violent and various reactions. He was trained as a sculptor, but has generally found his drawings the strongest medium for his reflections on sex, violence, and corruption. Many of his most famous series, such as *One Hundred Occupations*, are represented here, as are his prints based on tattoos, *The Wars of the Minamoto* and *Taira*. Also included, a full-length replica of Seurat's *La Grande Jatte* put together from some 700,000 specially dyed push-pins. British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC1 (071-323 8525) Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-6pm, until August 15.

JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR

## Heavy, maybe, but it's not rock

TWENTY-ONE tons of Sol LeWitt land in Leeds next week. A six-metre high tower made out of slender blocks will be the centrepiece in a major retrospective exhibition of the American sculptor's work at the Henry Moore Institute in Leeds, for two months from August 12. LeWitt will supervise assembly. At the same time, his 123454321, a new large-scale work, will go up at the Yorkshire Sculpture Park in Wakefield.

● YOU will never catch anybody at Polygram admitting that CD prices are too high. Nevertheless, as the Monopoles and Metzgers Commission starts its investigation into record prices, Polygram has announced that it is to launch a new, cheap record label, marketing classical recordings at nearly £10 less than a top price CD. The Belant label, which makes its debut on August 23 with an initial release of 60 recordings, will carry a suggested retail price of just £4.99 for a CD and £3.99 for a cassette. Some fairly whisky recordings

are featured, but they do include such names as Karajan, Kanawa, Carreras, Domingo and Pavarotti.

### Home work?

LORD Carrington is adding another title to his considerable list of achievements. The former Foreign Secretary, ex-NATO secretary-gen-



eral and co-chairman of the V&A, has accepted an invitation to be chairman of the Millennium scheme for which Sir Norman Foster recently won the commission, to redefine "Albertopolis". That is the name given to Prince Albert's vision of the South Kensington estate which includes the Albert Hall, Royal College of Art, the V&A, the Natural History Museum and the Royal College of

Music. Lord Carrington, incidentally, is a South Ken resident.

● **GAVIN Henderson**, one of the most flamboyant administrators in British musical life, is to be the next principal of Trinity College of Music in London. He will succeed Philip Jones in August 1994. Henderson, a former trumpet player who became managing director of the Philharmonia, will remain artistic director of the Brighton Festival and of the Dartington Summer School of Music.

### Last chance...

SEVENTY years old, the swaggering, larger-than-life performer Charles Brown is making the most of a belated comeback. The American pianist has always been a pivotal figure in American rhythm and blues, and his residency at Ronnie Scott's in Birmingham (021-643 4525) confirms he can still be genuinely described as essential listening. The party ends tomorrow.

TELEVISION: A murder mystery involving twins is thick with implausibilities

What has always seemed a puzzle where supernatural matters are concerned is this: why is there a newspaper called *Psychic News*? Surely, if you are truly psychic, you don't need a newspaper. A similar quibble presented itself to any keen-eyed viewer intrigued by last night's filmic *Thicker Than Water* (a two-partner on BBC1, which concludes tonight). Given that Debbie and Jo were spooky identical twins — both played by Theresa Russell — and that they communicated telepathically about trivial things such as new red dresses, how was it possible that Debbie failed to register even a glimmer of surprise when Jo was knocked down, fatally, by a big white car in the High Street?

Well, let's just say that Debbie is the prime suspect, at present. Debbie is the unlucky twin (there's always one) who in life's risk poker game has been dealt a hand like a foot. She is stuck with an undulating fringe, prim clothes, a whining tone of voice, and a Welsh detective inspector husband, Paul (Robert

## Never were there such devoted...

*Fugh, who can't get her pregnant no matter how hard he tries.*

**Thicker than Water**  
BBC1

Meanwhile glamorous lucky Jo wears ear-rings the size of compact discs, gets pregnant without trying, and is married to the gorgeous potent Doctor Sam Crawford (Jonathan Pryce) who is hardly Welsh at all. After Jo's death, Debbie helpfully consoles Sam by saying, "Now I have to feel for both of us, be both of us. She's not dead, Sam, not really. She's alive in me. She's not dead, Sam. I'm here."

It sounds like an American story, but in fact the *mise en scene* is rainy Cardiff, which is odd, especially as the Russell twins are American,

they chose this particular unlikely spot to settle down in. (Another conundrum about telepathic twins prearranged itself: why move, to be close together? Why not live far apart and have the best of both worlds? But I digress.)

The important things, obviously, are the sinister black-and-white flashbacks to the twins when young — wide-eyed silent little girls with knowing looks — which leave plenty of scope for scary exposition at the appropriate time (i.e. tonight).

A few details were bothersome in last night's opener. If a long-haired visionary loony (Richard Lynch)

came along to the police station, confessing to a hit-and-run killing (which he certainly appeared to commit), would the victim's emotionally cracked-up brother-in-law really be allowed to handle the case? I think not. And if the loony gave the number-plate of the car he used, wouldn't somebody check it, for dents and hair and so on?

And if you were Sam, and your dead wife's mousy identical sister came to see you in a hotel room dressed in a strapless spangly minidress obviously costing hundreds of pounds, and carrying the size of compact windmills, wouldn't you think it inadequate to say, "There's something about you, you seem different, more certain of yourself?"

Personally I can't wait for Episode Two. "Hate was the driver, hate killed your wife, hate waits for you." That's what the loony told Sam (and loonies always tell the truth). Tonight we will discover who hated Jo this much, hurrah. And if it doesn't turn out to be Debbie I'll eat this bike I'm riding.

LYNNE TRUSS







ROCK ON FRIDAY: Suede's strong suit ... Cypress Hill look on the blight side of life ... two iron butterflies called Pooka

# Ignore the width, feel the quality

One album and a couple of singles later, Suede are fully fledged pop gods. Paul Sexton charts the usual backlash

In a year of constant achievement, last week was a particularly significant one for the band hailed as the saviours of the British record industry. After selling some 160,000 copies of their debut album *Suede*, the Haywards Heath hipsters were nominated for, and promptly made hot favourites to win, the second annual Mercury Music Prize, chosen by a panel of ten judges to honour what can loosely be termed the critics' album of the year. Nude, their record label, was named the top independent company of the first six months of 1993 by the trade magazine *Music Week*, purely on the strength of Suede's sales.

Last and least, Suede are now the subjects of a book, *Suede: The Illustrated Biography* by Nicky Membery (Omnibus Press, £4.95), a tome not so much slim as skeletal, that crumbles under even the politest scrutiny. This glossy A4 publication is laughingly dismissed by Suede's own bassist Mat Osman as a "pamphlet", and Hilary Dorman of Omnibus admits that Membery "approached us at a time when we wanted to do a book on Suede anyway, and we wanted to get it out quickly because of the popularity of the group".

The *Illustrated Biography* is more of a cut-and-paste hagiography than a serious assessment of the group and can be read in a leisurely 15 minutes—precisely the period of fame that was allocated to Suede by some commentators, sceptical of their ability to remain at the crest after an undeniably impressive first innings, that brought that chart-topping album and Top 20 singles with "Metal Mickey" and "Animal Nitrate".

Those who have made an investment in Suede's success would be expected to defend them, and few have benefited from it more than the weekly music press. But Steve Sutherland, the editor of *New Musical Express*, argues a strong case for the celebration of "the best new band in Britain". He readily admits that the paper has profited

from their bankability. "Without doubt they're one of our biggest bands. There are always six to ten acts that, if you put them on the cover, you will sell more, and Suede are one of them. The Christmas issue, with Brett Anderson, Suede's camera-friendly frontman, as Sid Vicious, was the biggest-selling *NME* in living memory."

But Sutherland feels the band have been victims of the innate cynicism of the British music industry. "I'm a bit fed up with the British media and the way they've

**'I don't think British people believe that being a pop or rock act is a viable career move any more'**

treated Suede," he says. "It's indicative of the state the industry has got itself into: it's so short-sighted and small-minded that I don't think British people believe that being a pop or a rock act is a viable career move any more. There's such a penchant for signing short-term acts to quick deals, and the media seems to have got into the mindset where the whole second round of Suede press could be summed up as: 'Are they hype, are they worth it, how long before they fall flat on their faces?' What if, instead, they started saying, 'What a great group, capable of making five or six great albums?'"

Charlie Charlton, Suede's manager, has been waiting for a critical backlash since the band's self-titled debut album hit the charts at No 1 in April, with first-week sales of 100,000. "I'm a music fan, I've bought the music papers since I was tiny, and the backlash is an accepted part of journalism, but it

doesn't seem to have happened to us," Charlton says. "It's got to the point where we're getting parodies on *Spitting Image*. Icon is the wrong word, but the band seem to have permeated modern British culture so much that a backlash now would be too little too late."

Osman acknowledges the invaluable help of the music press in building Suede a platform, but sees the media as a two-edged sword. "When the album came out, most people had spent more time reading about us than listening to us, which is the most arse-about-face thing I can think of. People tend to think of us as an 'ideas band' with a manifesto, and that's not something we're interested in. For us it's about making records."

The root of the pop experience is that someone hears your record, knows nothing about you, and buys it. Unlike fine art, music sells relatively cheaply and, if people want it, they buy it. The biggest tribute to us is that 200,000 people liked our album enough to buy it. International sales of *Suede* are now estimated at half a million.

"We spent so long in the musical wilderness as a funny little third-on-the-bill unfashionable band," Osman says. "We had time to make our mistakes in front of five people. Bands traditionally get picked up so quickly, especially in this country, they're forced to make their mistakes in front of 10,000 people."

Sutherland believes Suede have already made an indelible cultural contribution and are in no danger of becoming one-album wonders. "They're not going to burn out, they're not drug casualties, they're not stupid and they're not spring chickens," he says. "I think their influence will not be musical, I'll be that they made us learn to embrace success again."

Osman, however, shows an admirable sense of perspective with regard to Suede singlehandedly saving the domestic music industry from wreck and ruin. "This whole 'pop is dead' thing is cyclical," he says. "It happens every so often



Four-piece Suede (clockwise from top left) Mat Osman, Brett Anderson, Bernard Butler, Simon Gilbert

because a lot of journalists get a lot older. Rather than sit down and say, 'I've gone off all this, I'm going to listen to Elvis Costello', they turn it into a huge theory."

As Suede prepare to re-enter the studio next month to record a new single before further international touring and preparation for recording their second album, Osman scoffs at the idea that a group of such infancy should be honoured by a book—even a bad one. "I can't see the point of a book about a band that has had one album," he says. Charlton, who could not be

further from the avaricious Colonel Parker managerial image, concurs: "It's much too early. We've only been in the public eye a year. I don't think it's a good book but, having said that, I bought *dodgy* U2 books when I was 15, and I didn't think any less of the band."

## NEW WAVES

The insider's guide to the Next Big Thing

Given its connotations of niceness, "winsome" is an adjective that has accumulated some dust during the past ten brusque and brutal years. Within the first few seconds of hearing *Pooka*, however, winsome springs back into the rock vocabulary. Thanks in part to clever production, Natasha Jones and Sharon Lewis sound like two tiny Tinkerbells, hovering a few inches away from the listener's ears.

Here are all the clichés, you think, of coffee-house folk: an acoustic guitar, a harmonica, two women singing songs that might have been written, what seems like centuries ago, by the likes of Donovan, David Crosby or Kate and Anna McGarrigle.

But listen again. What was that line? "If anybody says 'When you gonna come down?' I'm gonna spit on them." Perhaps these two are not as winsome as they seem. As it transpires, a pooka is an Irish goblin whose engaging demeanour hides a mischievous and difficult nature.

*Pooka*, the duo, employ a similarly cute disguise. Look behind the sweetness and they lean towards dissonant harmonies, twist comfortable melodies into odd shapes, stretch their voices to breaking point and drop spiteful punchlines into stories that are otherwise doing nothing to disturb the deceptive air of tranquility.

Some of their material could have been recorded in San Francisco or New York in the last few years of the 1960s. "Dream", for example, might be a female Quicksilver Messenger Service or Crosby, Stills and Nash.

Hailing from north of Watford, both 22 years old, *Pooka* have never heard of any of these people. They have their own agenda to follow and, when it comes down to brass tacks, winsome is only a part of it.

DAVID TOOP

NEW ALBUMS: Take a pinch of hip-hop, wrap it up in dark soul, add a touch of blues blood

## The days of whine and razors

**CYPRESS HILL**  
*Black Sunday*  
(Columbia 474075 2)  
CYPRESS Hill's debut album, released in 1991, helped to push hip-hop on to a new path. The smoggy Los Angeles sound of tracks such as "Stoned Is The Way Of The Walk", with its muscular, lazy beats and drawing rap, suggested that simplicity could be just as potent as an overwhelming onslaught of sound bites, screams and samples.

That first record earned the Cypress Hill trio a *Billboard* music award, 73 weeks in the American pop charts, and sales of more than a million. After an appearance on the Lollapalooza tour in America, they became popular with a rock audience and have since collaborated with artists as diverse as Pearl Jam, Sonic Youth and Ice Cube.

Although *Black Sunday* is certain to do well, there will be inevitable comparisons with the surprise impact of their first effort. From track one, "I Wanna Get High", a difference that becomes immediately apparent is the prominence given to lead rapper B-Real's voice. His drawl has been honed into a whine and pulled out of the charming depths of the mix. The wisdom of this may be questioned, in time, since an eccentricity that was once compelling can turn into an annoying mannerism.

This slight reservation aside, *Black Sunday* is a worthy piece of work, if only for its grim intention. Were it not for the rhythmic swagger, jazz double bass lines, sampled blues licks and fragments of 1960s soul records, this could be mistaken for a heavy metal album.

The skull and graveyard cover does little to amend this impression, yet there is a world of difference between them and, say, Iron Maiden. Although not always easy to take, the force of their music is impressive.

**THE YOUNG GODS**  
*live SKY TOUR*  
(Play It Again Sam BIAS 241 CD)  
SWITZERLAND is not overburdened with exciting music, but the few bands to have achieved some international recognition tend to be strikingly original. Like Yello, the Young Gods have played with the possibilities of sampling technology, yet their music



Noms de guerre: Cypress Hill (from left) DJ Muggs, Sen Dog and B-Real, add more metal to the mix on *Black Sunday*

often swerves between stereotypical rock gestures and genuine innovation.

This new album, taken from a concert in Melbourne, is interesting for demonstrating the way in which rock concert amplification and atmosphere can alter the character of a band's music.

The songs are drawn from 1992's *T.V. Sky* album. The studio recording had an interesting, if uneven, balance between crass vocals, thrashing guitars and an absorbing use of sound. Live, the band could be mistaken for a parody of a speed metal outfit. Of the less manic tracks, "She Rains" is effective, but travels uncomfortably close to the portentous intoning of Jim Morrison.

**VARIOUS**  
*Volume Seven*  
(Volume 7VCD7)  
VOLUME is a brave initiative that has received less publicity than it deserves. Released in a magazine format with a compact disc, shaped to resemble a

CD box and programmed like a genre-busting radio show, each issue is packed with data, humour, interviews, reviews and a selection of unreleased tracks by innovative acts.

As before, the latest edition assumes that buyers will want to peruse every nook and cranny of the non-mainstream rock business. At the very least, *Volume* functions as a spot-on primer for the latest developments in music. Fans will want to own the contributions from bigger names such as Jesus Jones, Stereo MCs, Verve or Marc Almond, while

the sonic explorations of Slowdive, Seefeel, Little Arc and Sabres of Paradise will satisfy the most esoteric and demanding of tastes.

**VARIOUS**  
*Leaders Of The Pack*  
(Polygram TV 516 376-2)  
THE problem with television-advertised albums is that they appeal to what Frank Zappa has described as the Time Warner view of the past. Never mind what people really want to own, the contributions from bigger names such as Jesus Jones, Stereo MCs, Verve or Marc Almond, while

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Promises And Lies             | UB40 (DEP International)   |
| 2 Zoozoo                        | Michael Ball (PolyGram TV) |
| 3 Always                        | 4 Non Blondes (Interscope) |
| 4 Bigger, Better, Faster, More! | Spin Doctors (Epic)        |
| 5 Pocket Full Of Kryptonite     | R.E.M. (Warners Bros)      |
| 6 Automatic For The People      | Smashing Pumpkins (Hut)    |
| 7 Siamese Dream                 | Abba (Polydor)             |
| 8 Gold - Greatest Hits          | Various artists (Arista)   |
| 9 The Bodyguard                 | Rod Stewart (Warner Bros)  |
| 10 Unplugged ... And Seated     |                            |

Compiled by NME

**FOLK:** The annual Cambridge Folk Festival begins its three-day run at Cherry Hinton Hall, Cambridge, today (information line: 0223 463346). Christy Moore, the Dubblers, the Roches, John Mayall and the Bluesbreakers, Jerry Jeff Walker and the country-styled Arkansas discovery Isis DeMent are on this year's admirably eclectic bill.

**COMEBACK:** Nick Heyward, Arran-sweated leader of early 1980s teen-popsters Haircut 100, returns after a five-year absence with a new single, "KJie" (Epic). His boyish grin and ear for a winning melody still intact, the man behind such whimsical hits as "Favourite Shirts", "Whistle Down the Wind" and "Blue Hat For A Blue Day" promises a follow-up album later in the summer.

**RESURGENCE:** Lyle Lovett, the left-field country star who recently became Mr. Julia Roberts, is discovering there is such a thing as gift by association. Media interest in his work has soared since the nuptials, while last year's album

**OUT & ABOUT NEXT WEEK**

Joshua Judges Ruth has reappeared in the American charts.

**NOW BOOKING:** Björk, former Sugarcube lead singer, will play her first



Björk: simply ready

ever UK solo date at the Forum, London NW5 (071-284 2200) on August 19. Tickets £8.50. The one-off appearance will coincide with the release of a new single, "Venus As A Boy", recently

remixed by Simply Red's Mick Hucknall. "She's a Fiat for the 1990s," Hucknall is said to have gushed.

No need for anyone to speak up on behalf of Terence Trent D'Arby, who has announced a rare live appearance at the Bridton Academy, London SW9 (071-326 1022) on November 19. Few artists are as adept at blowing their own trumpet as the admittedly gifted but wayward soulman.

**SINGLE:** It has been three years since the Pogues released any new material, and two since the troubled Shane MacGowan left the band. All the more reason then to welcome a strong performance by replacement frontman Spider Stacy on his own composition "Tuesday Morning" (WEA). Produced by Michael Brook, it's taken from the band's eighth album, due at the end of the month.

**RADIO:** Across the Line (Radio 5, Sun, 10.10pm) covers Ireland's Feile '93 festival, and includes live performances from Therapy?, A House, Manic Street Preachers, Fatima Mansions and U2 parodists the Joshua Trio.

CONCERT: Hit and misses

## I am woman, hear me roar

**4 Non Blondes**  
*Underworld*, Camden

THE San Francisco quartet played their trump card early, opting to perform their top three single "What's Up" just four numbers into the set. The packed Underworld predictably went wild, but by going for the big hit early in their innings the band was left with relatively little in the way of dazzling strokeplay later on.

Often mistaking plain shrieking for passion and hyperventilation for conviction, Linda Perry, the singer and principal songwriter, sweated a great deal, but rarely exuded any warmth.

Judging by the chronic overpopulation at the small club, here was a concert booked before the band's single and album *Bigger, Better, Faster More*—of which they played a substantial chunk—had scaled the charts, but they had the decency to honour the engagement.

Singing from beneath a mop of autonomous dreadlocks Perry howled her way through the band's limited repertoire, relying heavily on two stock vocal techniques—

the plaintive end-of-line sob, and the guttural octave hop that, over the years, has served the young Kate Bush and Joni Mitchell so well.

Sticking cautiously within standard four-chord structures, 4 Non Blondes (so-called because of their refusal to adhere to what they see as the Aryan bleached and beached Los Angeles stereotype) sounded uncannily like the American band Heart, mixed with, for the most part, any bog-standard rock band that happens to have a woman singer among their number.

The group's primarily female lineup (there are three women, guitarist Roger Rocha providing the alternative chromosome) is the essence of 4 Non Blondes attraction.

In Perry they have a front person who projects that currently essential American

commodity attitude, her low-brow use of the "F" word on-stage and the vehement criticism of their appearance on *Top of the Pops* ("Do you know what?" she confided, daringly, "I wasn't really playing my guitar!") being widely applauded by a predominantly female audience, invariably dressed as if a dreadful Lycra drought was imminent.

For many, the performance of "What's Up" was worth the price of admission alone. Its theme of ecological concern married with a neurotic brand of emotional malcontent struck a powerful chord with the Camden crowd.

Tabling as it does the notion that we have become numb to world news and its attendant atrocities, it is a powerful argument against media saturation.

Surely it can't be too long before a style-conscious sociologist declares this eminently humbly song to be an anthem for the New Confusion.

ADRIAN DEEVOY

DAVID TOOP











# Monty feels the heat in Newmarket hot-house



Rob Hughes discovers how British horses are at the forefront of new research into reducing equine stress

The horse in the face mask is a guinea pig. A thoroughbred that failed his breeding line by being slow at the races, Monty leads a new life as a forerunner in scientific research aimed at preventing misery at the Olympic Games. A £40,000 research project beginning at Newmarket could put the horses that compete in the heat and humidity of Atlanta in 1996 at considerably less distress than humans.

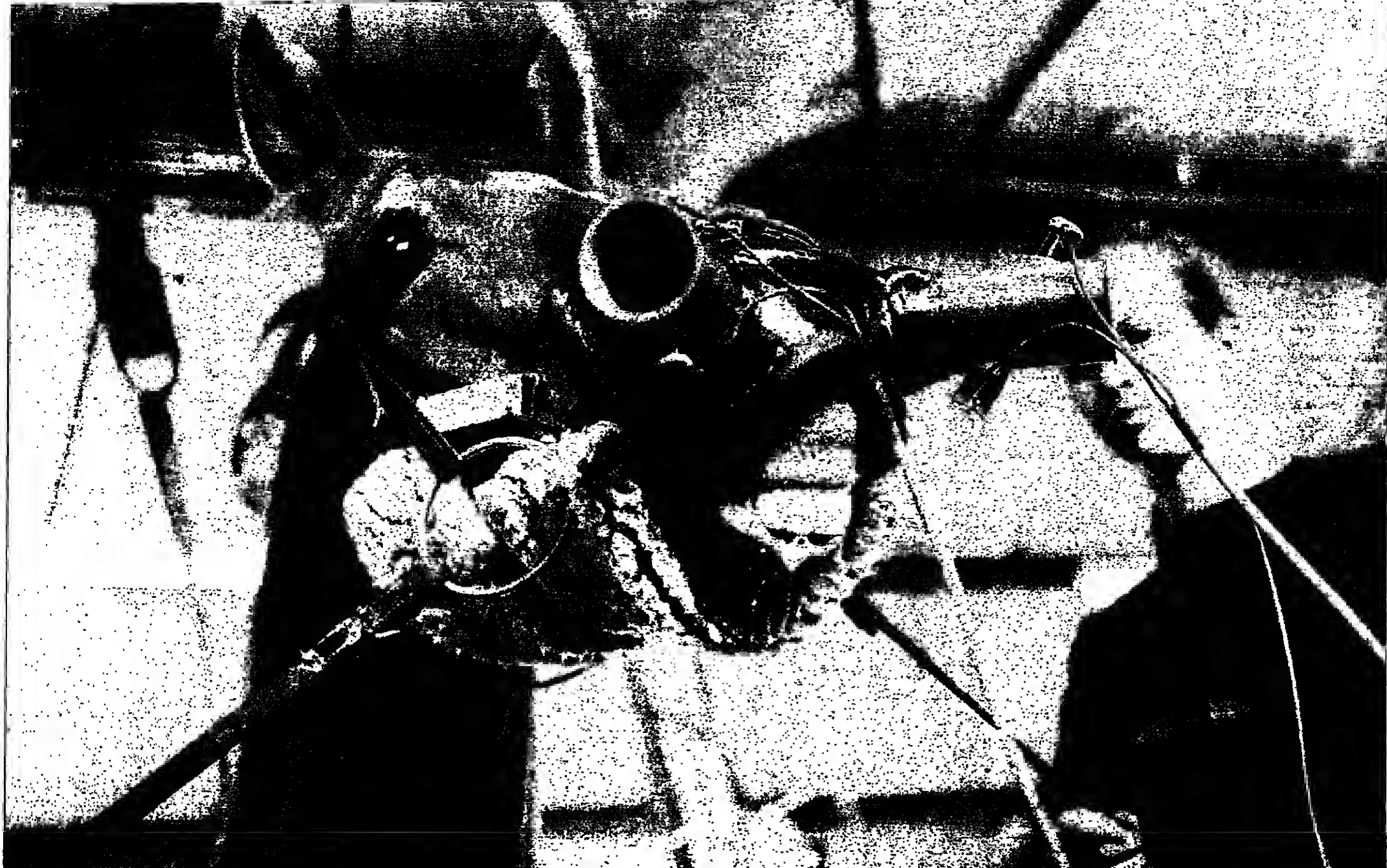
Monty takes willingly to the treadmill at the Animal Health Trust, where he is in the peak of his form, though the tubes and monitors attached to him make him appear like an intensive care patient. They, and the integrity of researchers, will ensure that at no time is he abused as he might have been in competition, where riders reach swifter, higher and stronger in the Olympic theme.

At the flick of a button, he, and the dozen horses who will join him in experiments into heat tolerance and acclimatisation, walks or gallops training mules designed to spare the more competitive of the breed from death in the Atlanta sun. "There will be no invasion of the animals' bodies," Dr David Marlin, the Animal Health Trust cardio and respiratory expert who leads the project, said.

"We are not out to reproduce heart stress or heat exhaustion to the point of collapse. We get early warnings with our controls and, when the core temperature inside the horse reaches 43 degrees, we say that is enough."

If only it was so in the field. The fact there is money for research to help horses, at a time when funds into human performance are drying up in Britain, points to a serious dilemma.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, is not known as a great lover of horses, and further examples



Alien surroundings: Monty, a seven-year-old thoroughbred, undergoes testing at the Equine Performance Centre at the Animal Health Trust in Newmarket. Photograph: Simon Walker

of animals suffering in the hot climates to which sports events now habitually gravitate would strengthen moves to eliminate equestrianism from the Games.

For practical as well as humane considerations, the equine world responds. The first £10,000 came from Volvo, whose chairman, Pehr Gyllenhammar, presided over the world equestrian games at Stockholm in 1990, where a Danish horse died on the cross-country course in 1997. After this, a Russian horse collapsed and had to be resuscitated at the Barcelona Olympics. The Federation Equestre Internationale awarded Volvo's £10,000 grant and the Norwich-based International League for the Protection of Horses (ILPH) has donated £20,000. Scientists start with little

base knowledge. They believe the horse has a less effective distribution of sweat glands than man, and even human athletes have run themselves into a state of oxygen exhaustion since the time of Jim Peters. The fact that three-day eventing is the most exacting and most carefully vetted sport at the Olympics does not endear it to the presidency.

In addition to the Newmarket research, there are studies in the United States of how to cool horses, and research in Sweden, Australia and Canada, all of which will be pooled at the end of 1994 with the Trust's aim of "a safer and more enjoyable competition in Atlanta".

Monty knows nothing of all this. What he does is trust, and doubtless love, his handlers and, with surprising

passivity, he needs little coaxing into the "hot-house" of the controlled environmental box with its treadmill in Newmarket. There is no hint of suspicion or dread. The hooves echo on the hollow treadmill, the heat might be

For all anybody knows, their heart beat is accelerated through excitement, just as a human's is.

The sharing between horse and rider is at a peak in evening. In the last week, this bonding has seemed to

'Monty is in the peak of his form, even though the tubes and monitors attached to him make him appear like an intensive care patient'

turned up so that water dribbles down the walls, yet still this 500kg animal responds to man's prompting.

Out on the course, where the research team will monitor horses in action at Blair Castle, Scotland, and Buryhampton, the horses react to the competitive streak transmitted by their riders.

have an almost fatalistic twist. Ian Stark had retired his magnificent grey, Murphy himself, after the pair, the cavaliers of evening, had leapt where others would not dare.

In his first summer of retirement, Murphy broke a hock and had to be put down; five days later, training his

replacement, Stark also broke a leg, though obviously with less tragic consequences.

The ability to mend a human limb more readily than performing the same task on a horse is another challenge to science. But understanding the internal workings of the cardiac and respiratory systems of the horse is about to go further in Newmarket than is known of the man.

When the evidence is presented, the vets and course builders at the Olympics and elsewhere will be able to dictate, rather than merely follow, and guess, strict guidelines and limits for their competition.

Horse racing, centred on Newmarket and spending millions of pounds, might also take heed. Perhaps, with the facts before them, the

country's leading trainers will stop the practice of sending racehorses to the lucrative Breeders' Cup when it is held in Florida, where, at the end of a hard season and with, in some cases, scant time to acclimatise, they are asked to compete in 90° heat and 80 per cent humidity.

The Animal Health Trust Project might not deter this and some might suspect that research as well as sport is capable of being unfair to horses. Colonel George Stephens, chief executive of the ILPH, disagrees. "Sport horses are the best kept horses in the world," he said. "It is not just money and care but, in many cases, the riders that encourage this to be so. The horses are fit, healthy, utilised and, in the main, live longer than the average, less fortunate equine."

David Marlin had not worked with a horse until he finished his degree in biochemistry and physiology at Stirling University ten years ago. Since then, he has gained a doctorate on high-intensity exercise, training and performance in thoroughbreds and has spent three years with the Newmarket-based trainer, Luca Cumani.

He also works for the Trust on such projects as analysing the truth behind the effectiveness or otherwise of high fat, high carbohydrate feeding.

But there is a curious irony at Newmarket: While Monty, the horse, undoubtedly thrives on his new life, Marlin, the science master, coughs and splutters. It is an allergy, brought on by working with horses. He must see a specialist.

## Young promise drifting away

BY CHRISTOPHER IRVINE

HOPE springs eternal in the youthful breast of English cricket, thank goodness. Not that anybody has been there to witness it, but the bloom of one of the more torrid episodes in the history of our summer sport is being quietly cast aside this week by the unconfident promise lighting up the plains of Lincolnshire.

England's Test selectors would get a tonic by watching the cream of the country's schoolboys performing yesterday at Caistor and Lincoln. None will turn up, nor will the county committee men and aficionados who bemoan our present fate and yet ignore the chance of glimpsing an altogether brighter future.

The English Schools' Cricket Association (ECCA) Bursary Festival is a gathering of the best boys aged under 15. There is no more heartening sight in these difficult times. Scratch away at the zinc cream and there do exist straight bats, stroke-players who can conquer seam, and bowlers who can swing it, and yes, bats who can leg spin. Perhaps all should not be lost. And yet the 25th anniversary of the festival, a seed bed from which Ian Botham, David Gower, Mike Gatting, Mike Atherton, Alec Stewart and sundry others have emerged, has been tinged by the renewed talk of disease at the heart of English cricket.

As founder of the event, the Rev Reginald Woodward is well placed to pronounce upon the apparent decline. Four of "Reg's" boys — Nasser Hussain, Graham Thorpe, Atherton and Stewart — played at Headingley. As the last rites boomed forth from the television set in the little Caistor pavilion, he reflected on cricket's unequal struggle with other activities, and the

damaging failure, he called it, of the counties to develop the supply of talent.

At 14 and 15, schoolboys are no less blessed technically than they were a quarter of a century ago; physically, they are infinitely superior, according to Woodward. "In terms of nurturing that talent, we are still in the Jurassic Park age," he said. "My advice now to a fine cricketer of 16 is to go onto A levels and university if possible. Get an academic grounding. I say, before taking the professional plunge, because cricketers and the counties are unlikely to take care of you."

"The game is about encouragement, having the time to steer a young cricketer through a bad patch by working on technique and confidence, yet the counties either don't have the facilities or specialised coaching staff to work with players on different aspects, as exists in Australia and the West Indies."

We were now seeing the results of this neglect, Woodward, the retired head of Lower School at King's School, Grantham, said. Woodward's mantle of festival organiser has been taken up in recent years by David English, actor, writer, cricket lover. "There are Bothams and Gowers out there, but we've stood still so long now in terms of development that those youngsters are in danger of being lost to the game," he said.

"Here we have a showcase of the finest 44 young cricketers in the country, but apart from Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, and Essex last year, no counties show any interest. This is talent the game cannot afford to miss. And when it is discovered, it requires proper nurturing."

## Venables to meet security of costs

BY MARTIN FLANAGAN

SOURCES close to Terry Venables, the ousted chief executive of Tottenham Hotspur, said last night he will meet yesterday's High Court ruling that he should put up £300,000 security of costs as a condition for continuing his legal bid to remove the chairman, Alan Sugar, from the football club.

The deadline for the money to be paid into court is August 19 and a spokesman for Venables said: "He will definitely meet the deadline."

If Venables fails to put the money up, his pending plea for the right to buy out Sugar's controlling 47 per cent stake — due to be heard in November — will be halted. At that hearing, Venables will seek to buy out Sugar on the grounds that Venables' interests have been unfairly prejudiced by the actions of the Tottenham board and that Sugar has acted in "bad faith" against the interests of the club and its shareholders.

Yesterday's High Court order was won by Sugar, his holding company Amshold and Tottenham Hotspur plc, who complained that Venables' company, Edenote, was in such a parlous financial state that it would not be able to meet its costs in the event of their winning the case.

Mr Justice Harman said the total costs of the case would run to more than £1 million and that Edenote was "far from adequately capitalised."

## Britain poised to pounce for fifth European title

FROM JENNY MACARTHUR IN GUON, SPAIN

SWITZERLAND, who are attempting to win their first European show jumping title since 1993, have taken a narrow lead in the team competition for the European show jumping championship at the end of one of the most competitive opening rounds since the competition started in 1975.

Germany, the favourites, lifted themselves into second place after an outstanding round by their final rider, Franke Sloothak, who has taken the individual lead.

Britain, who had held the lead for most of the competition due to superb performances from Michael Whitaker and Nick Skelton, are in third place, with Whitaker and Skelton lying third and fourth individually. But with only 193 points separating them from Switzerland — less than the cost of one fence down — the event is wide open as it moves into the final round today.

The course for the speed class was a good-sized, fair track made up of 14 exquisitely decorated fences on the lush going of the Las Mesas Arena. With seven seconds added for a knockdown, clear rounds were essential to be in the reckoning.

Under a cloudy, overcast sky, Britain made a disappointing start when Mark Armstrong and Corella, making their team debut, had two fences down and were also slow, finishing 36th of 40. Skelton, who is intent on shaking off Everest Dollar Girl's "inconsistent" image, swiftly put Britain back in contention with a superb clear round that put him into the individual lead. He remained there until overtaken by an even faster round from Michael Whitaker, Britain's third

rider, on Everest Midnight Madness. Whitaker, Britain's favourite for an individual medal, produced a flawless round on his Aachen grand prix runner-up, finishing 127 seconds inside Skelton's time.

The rain that had been threatening for most of the afternoon started to fall as John Whitaker, going fourth on Everest Gammon, started his round. They made one mistake, at fence seven, but showed their experience when still finishing in the respectable time of 55.70sec.

It was looking rosy for Britain until the last five



Michael Whitaker: gave a flawless performance

riders. Willi Melliger, of Switzerland, going 35th, dislodged Whitaker from the lead with a powerful, accurate round on Quintia-C, which was more than a second faster. His round was quickly put into perspective by Sloothak, who hardly looked as if he was hurrying on the brilliant Weihaew. The nine-year-old Oldenburg mare, named after a Chinese monument, cut more than a second off Melliger's time, her perfor-

mance confirming her status as favourite for the individual title.

Although these two fast rounds pushed Britain back to third place, Ronnie Massarella, the team manager, was delighted with his team. "It all went according to plan, except for Mark, but we always knew that his would be the discard score," he said. "Nick and Michael could not have done better; John was just a bit unlucky."

Michael Bullman, the chairman of selectors, is confident that Britain can still win the championship. "We just need a bit of luck in the final round," he said. That takes place today and consists of a two-round Nations Cup event, which should suit Armstrong and Corella better than the speed class.

Armstrong will not have the disadvantage of going first for the team today. Massarella has changed the order by putting Skelton in his more customary first place — there is no better pathfinder — Michael Whitaker goes second and Armstrong the third. John Whitaker has the fourth spot, traditionally the most pressurised position and one that he has filled with distinction over the last ten years.

Despite Switzerland's lead, Germany, with their two leading riders, Sloothak and the Olympic champion, Ludger Beerbaum, on Rush On, who is in sixth place, remain the biggest threat to Britain's chances of winning their fifth European title.

RESULTS (after first round). Team: 1, Switzerland (72pts); 2, Germany (70); 3, Britain (68); 4, Netherlands (67); 5, Spain (66); 6, France (65); 7, Sweden (64); 8, Italy (63); 9, Belgium (62); 10, Portugal (61); 11, Ireland (60); 12, Denmark (59); 13, Norway (58); 14, Austria (57); 15, Greece (56); 16, Czech Republic (55); 17, Slovakia (54); 18, Hungary (53); 19, Slovenia (52); 20, Croatia (51); 21, Serbia (50); 22, Montenegro (49); 23, Bosnia and Herzegovina (48); 24, Macedonia (47); 25, Albania (46); 26, Romania (45); 27, Bulgaria (44); 28, Ukraine (43); 29, Belarus (42); 30, Kazakhstan (41); 31, Uzbekistan (40); 32, Turkmenistan (39); 33, Kyrgyzstan (38); 34, Tajikistan (37); 35, Azerbaijan (36); 36, Armenia (35); 37, Georgia (34); 38, Moldova (33); 39, Latvia (32); 40, Lithuania (31); 41, Estonia (30); 42, Finland (29); 43, Iceland (28); 44, Liechtenstein (27); 45, San Marino (26); 46, Monaco (25); 47, Andorra (24); 48, Vatican City (23); 49, Holy See (22); 50, Malta (21); 51, Gibraltar (20); 52, Jersey (19); 53, Guernsey (18); 54, Manx (17); 55, Channel Islands (16); 56, Isle of Man (15); 57, Jersey (14); 58, Guernsey (13); 59, Manx (12); 60, Channel Islands (11); 61, Isle of Man (10); 62, Jersey (9); 63, Guernsey (8); 64, Manx (7); 65, Channel Islands (6); 66, Isle of Man (5); 67, Jersey (4); 68, Guernsey (3); 69, Manx (2); 70, Channel Islands (1); 71, Isle of Man (0); 72, Jersey (0); 73, Guernsey (0); 74, Manx (0); 75, Channel Islands (0); 76, Isle of Man (0); 77, Jersey (0); 78, Guernsey (0); 79, Manx (0); 80, Channel Islands (0); 81, Isle of Man (0); 82, Jersey (0); 83, Guernsey (0); 84, Manx (0); 85, Channel Islands (0); 86, Isle of Man (0); 87, Jersey (0); 88, Guernsey (0); 89, Manx (0); 90, Channel Islands (0); 91, Isle of Man (0); 92, Jersey (0); 93, Guernsey (0); 94, Manx (0); 95, Channel Islands (0); 96, Isle of Man (0); 97, Jersey (0); 98, Guernsey (0); 99, Manx (0); 100, Channel Islands (0); 101, Isle of Man (0); 102, Jersey (0); 103, Guernsey (0); 104, Manx (0); 105, Channel Islands (0); 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CHANNEL 4

- 6.30 **Heathcote!** Fun with a tearaway tomcat (1440566)
- 6.45 **Ovide.** Animation about a duck-billed platypus (9202479)
- 7.00 **The Big Breakfast.** Alternative morning entertainment with Chris Evans and Gabby Rogers (76205)
- 9.00 **Saved by the Bell.** American comedy (62943)
- 9.30 **Star Street.** Zedica animation (fr) (862530)
- 9.55 **Hammerman.** Soulmart takes Hammerman's place (fr) (8804062)
- 10.25 **Puggles.** Puggles prepares the band for their live show (881472)
- 10.55 **The Adventures of Tintin.** Tintin tries to rescue a friend who has been in a plane crash in the Himalayas (fr) (5534059)
- 11.20 **The Henderson Kids.** Australian drama (fr) (7836740)
- 11.50 **Specialist: Bargain Madness.** Bargain Madness (1951, b/w). Feature on how to survive the sales (8056285)
- 12.00 **High 5.** Sporting action (fr) (59479)
- 12.30 **Seamless Street.** Early learning series with guests (881472)
- 1.00 **Foxtrot.** Foxtrot joins the circus (fr) (76634)
- 2.00 **Film: Reaction in Vienna (1953, b/w).** Detailed romantic comedy in which an exiled Habsburg nobleman tries to win back his former mistress, now married. With John Bannmore and Diana Wynyard (881472)
- 3.00 **Magoo Goes Overboard (fr)** (9104092)
- 3.55 **The Curry Connection.** Ismail Merchant talks to Mohammed Ajeab, former mayor of Bradford, about how curry houses grew up to feed Britain's Indian workforce (fr) (5981788)
- 4.00 **Countdown.** Letters and numbers quiz with Richard Whiteley and virtuoso mathematician, Carol Vorderman. (Teletext) (3 160)
- 5.00 **Travellers' Tales.** Travel writer Norman Lewis explores south-east Asia. (Teletext) (5071)
- 6.00 **Home Sweet Home.** American comedy about the adventures of a teacher and his housemates (Teletext) (653)
- 6.30 **Happy Days.** Forcize tries to introduce his students to classical music (905)
- 7.00 **News.** News (Teletext) and weather (857634)
- 7.50 **First.** Interview from Megumi Biddle, an organ expert (fr) (419672)



**Fake weddings: a London registrar (8.00pm)**

- 7.30 Coronation Street. Vera (Elizabeth Dawn) is apprehended at Bettys Bay. (Teletext) (547)
- 8.00 International Athletics. Coverage of the Vauchan Invitation from Gateshead. Includes the Londoner Christie v Carl Lewis sprint clash (7843)
- 9.00 Stacy Lucy. Ducking and diving cockney (Dennis Waterman) has a new girlfriend who has maintained his relationship with Jo Leslie Ash (4470)
- 10.00 News at Ten (Teletext) and weather (82566)
- 10.30 London Tonight. (Teletext) (205768)
- 10.40 The London Programme. An assessment of the Impact of the Shearby Report on the Metropolitan Police (870382)
- 11.10 The Baby Vietnam war drama. Anderson, Baker and Johnson are left with a baby after meeting a woman who dies giving birth (781100)
- 12.05 The TV Chart Show. Latest hits plus a 1988 recording of Tracey Chapman singing "Fast Car"

**Blooming Bellamy: Floral Pharmacy**  
**BBCI, 7:30pm**

There is less clowthing than usual tonight but Dav Bellamy's series on herbal medicine continues entertain and instruct in agreeable measure. Bellam probably spend half an hour with the telephone book and keep us hooked. Plants are a good deal more interesting than that. His theme this time is garden flowers and the remedies so many have provided, from the diuretic properties of the dandelion to the marigold treatment for jaundice. Some of the remedies are familiar but Bellamy's gift is to make everything sound new and amazing, even when you have heard before. At one point he is recommended vervain as a candidate to embezzlement. Let us hope he never feels the need to take it.

Peter Weyman

1.05 **Whole On.** Music and a discussion on transvestites and transsexuals (8479412)  
2.10 **Pro-Box Classics.** Includes a profile of Robbie Regan, the "Welsh Wizard" (8974899)  
3.15 **Cinema, Cinema, Cinema.** Movie news (2586126)  
3.50 **Austin City Limits.** New country music (8753257)  
5.00 **Riviera.** French drama serial (91968)  
5.30 **ITN Morning News** (76966). Ends at 8.00

**8.00 Black Bag: Bogus Marriage.** See Choice (2160)  
**8.30 Brookside.** The Jordache saga continues. (Telefed) (s) (3336343) **5.5s** Athletics. Coverage from the Gaiushead meeting (1184547)  
**10.00 Beware.** Sturben comedy. "Darlene is adamant that she is going to college in Chicago. (Telefed) (s) (50108)  
**10.30 The Jack & Show.** Smart snare from the kilroy comic. With guests Sam Brown and house band the Apollons (r) (s) (802092)  
**11.05 Naked City.** Caitlin Moran hops, skips and jumps through her very own rock show. Also featuring (in the background) Johnny Vaughan (426721)  
**12.05 Film: The Wishing Dead (1958)** by John Gristy, over the top thriller with Boris Karloff as a folk convict who rises from the dead to wreak revenge on the men who framed him. Directed by Michael Curtiz and being shown as part of the *Meet the Killer* season (7211493). Ends at 1.20

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(2841358) 3.00 Gave Us a Cuck (5703479) 10.00  
6.00 Nighthawks (8750393) 3.00 The Broth-  
ers (862629) 7.20 Nurse, The (Tuesdays  
... (773552) 6.00 East/Enders (2841778) 8.00  
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(804518) 10.00 The 84 (276935) 10.00  
Rory Bremner (576558) 11.00 Top of the  
Pop (355868) 17.50 Dr Who (8632314) 12.00  
2.20 2.20 John F. Kennedy (86375) 10.00  
(1958, b/w) starring John Depp (276895)  
Lisa Milam and Steve McQueen (276895)

**THE CHILDREN'S CHANNEL**

6.00pm Jack in the Box (40037) 7.00 Rankin  
(38301) 10.00 Summer Holiday Special  
(58316) 11.30 Say Hello (53374) 12.00  
... Do This, Take That (53374) 12.00  
1.00pm The Dreamtime (12560) 1.00  
Pleasure (22540) 2.00 Adventure (322)  
2.20 Say Hello (53382) 3.00 Never (27457) 3.00  
3.30 Alan (57419505) 5.00 The Dream  
Singing Test (8695) 6.00 Fame (4458)

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WITH TCP.**

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4.45 *Goodnight Sophie Handicap*; 3.45 *Schomberg Ladies*  
 from Black History; 7.00 *Final part*; 7.30 *Popsical*  
 and *Rave* 12.00-12.30 *News* *Sport*  
 4.45 *4th Arts* on *BBC2*; 4.45 *BBC English* 4.45  
*Morgenmagazin*; 7.10 *Touristen* 8.30 *OK*  
 8.45 *Pop Magazine*; 9.00 *News* 9.30 *Europe Today* 7.00  
*The World Today* 7.30 *Mendison* 8.00 *News* 8.30 *The*  
 8.45 *News* 9.00 *Europe Today* 9.30 *Europe Today*  
 On the Move 10.45 *Sports Roundup* 11.00 *News* 11.01  
 11.45 *Morgenmagazin* 11.59 *Business Update* *News*  
 12.10 *World of Fact* 1.16 *The Stone* *See Choice* 1.45  
*OK the Show* 1.48 *Woman of the Week* 3.45 *OK the*  
 3.55 *OK the Show* 4.00 *10.15* *News* 4.05  
 4.06 *World Business Report* 6.15 *The World Today* 6.30  
 6.45 *News* 8.05 *Europe* 8.30 *Europe Today* 8.00  
 8.45 *News* 9.00 *Outlook* 10.30 *News* 11.00 *News*  
 11.45 *See* 11.47 *See* 11.48 *See* 11.49 *See*  
 11.50 *News* 1.20 *From the Weeklies* 1.45 *Recording of*  
*Leaving Stars* 2.45 *Jazz* *Now and Then* 3.00 *News* 3.30  
*News About Britain* 4.15 *Sport Roundup*  
 6.00 *News* 6.15 *Sunday* 6.00 *Harry Kelly* 1.00 *Pop*  
*Celebrity Choice* 2.00 *Pop* 2.00 *Pop*  
*Star* 3.00 *Pop* 3.00 *Pop* 3.00 *Pop*  
*Star* 4.00 *Pop* 4.00 *Pop* 4.00 *Pop*  
 1.00 *Classical* 1.00 *Evening Concert* 1.50 *Pop*

Most effective relief from bites and stings.

**TCP**

A black and white photograph of a bottle of TCP Mosquito Repellent. The bottle is dark with a white label that features the TCP logo and the words "Mosquito Repellent". The cap is white. The bottle is positioned to the right of the large "TCP" text.

**RADIO 1:** 105.9kHz/286m; **106.9kHz/275m;** FM 97.3-99.8. **RADIO 2:** FM 88-90.2. **RADIO 3:** FM 90.2-92.4. **RADIO 4:** 198kHz/1515m; FM 82.4-94.5. **RADIO 5:** 193kHz/1435m; 90.8kHz/280m. **LBC:** 1152kHz/261m; FM 97.3. **CAPITAL:** 1848kHz/194m; FM 95.8. **GLR:** 1458kHz/236m; FM 94.5. **WORLD SERVICE:** MW 1530kHz/230m; SW 1530kHz/230m. **Sunday** 10.00am-12.00pm: **THE SUNDAY MORNING SHOW**. **Monday-Friday** 10.00am-12.00pm: **THE MORN'G NEWS**. **6.00pm-7.00pm:** **THE WEEKEND STARTS HERE**. **18.00pm:** **NICK CARAWAY'S FOOTBALL PERSPECTIVE AND GILLIAN MAXEY**.

4000248301. CLASSIC FMT FM-100-102 VIRGATE MW-1215, 1197, 1242 KHZ. COMPILED BY DAN USBOYNE AND GARY



Leading lights of sprinting stage high-priced piece of show business in one ten-second act

# Christie banks on victory over Lewis

BY ANDREW LONGMORE

AT APPROXIMATELY 8.45 tonight, in front of a crowd of 14,000 in Gateshead and a live television audience of millions, the talking will stop. At least for ten seconds, give or take the blink of an eye or the flash of a bank note. By the end of the evening, Linford Christie and Carl Lewis will be £100,000 richer and very much clearer about the prospects for their second, less lucrative, meeting, in the world championships early next month. Provided both qualify for the final, of course.

Make no mistake, Christie, the Olympic champion, and Lewis, the world champion, would quite happily swap their crock of gold for the guarantee of gold in Stuttgart. But that does not devalue tonight's race, which is close enough to a major championship to ensure that both men will be near their physical peaks and eager to claim the psychological high ground.

The winner will approach Stuttgart in a more positive frame of mind than the loser, whatever the latter might tell

Lewis done since the last world championships and what has Christie done? The answer, in terms of the 100 metres at least, is nothing and everything, but the assessment ignores Lewis's uncanny ability to get himself in the right frame of mind when it matters most.

More important to the outcome of the race tonight is Roddian's other claim. "I know what condition Linford is in and I know what condition Gateshead will be in." Just 24 hours after stepping off Concorde, Lewis will have to run in temperatures nearly 30 degrees cooler than Houston. Nor does the form of this year promise a Lewis victory. Lewis has not won any of his four 100 metres races. Christie is unbeaten in eight races, though his best time of 10.06 is only a fraction better than Lewis's. Given decent weather and track conditions, both hope to go below 10sec.

Lewis says he is in the same shape as he was in 1991, which may be a touch of gamesmanship, and he is sounding confident enough about his chances of defending his world title. "He's never beaten me in a major championship," Lewis said recently, unable to resist one final dig at the Olympic champion. "There is no way I wouldn't have won gold in Barcelona."

There has been a difference of opinion over the worth of the event, too. Depending on whose voice you listen to, the Today 100 metres challenge at the Gateshead International stadium is a "meaningless, obscenely rewarded exhibition" or the dream race, the race the world has wanted to see from the moment Christie became Olympic champion in the absence of Lewis, the world champion, in Barcelona last summer. The former is the description used by Derek Johnson, a member of the management board of the British Athletics Federation, in a letter to *The Guardian* yesterday; the latter the gist of the hype poured forth by the promoters since the match was announced weeks ago.

It is probably a mixture of both, though, as Christie has pointed out. The \$8 million being paid to the other Lewis, Lennox, to defend his WBC world heavyweight title against Frank Bruno suggests that Christie and Lewis are being underpaid. After all, the fight might not last much longer than ten seconds, either. Both sports thrive on great rivalries.

Lewis, articulate, multi-talented, gregarious, arrogant and American, against Christie, suspicious, single-minded, a loner and British, is a contrast of character and style made in heaven and the wonder is that nobody has wrapped up the package before. If this is show business, athletics should stage more of it.

Ron Roddian, Christie's long-standing coach, is confident revenge is at hand. "I know Linford Christie is going to win here and I know he's going to win in Stuttgart. It's as simple as that. Statistics don't mean a thing. What has



Confidence man: Buoyed by his victory in the Olympic 100 metres last summer, Christie is only too happy to take on the redoubtable Lewis in Gateshead tonight

## Weightlifters receive legal aid to contest drug ban from Olympics

BY JOHN GOODBODY

THE two British weightlifters sent home from the 1992 Olympic Games for alleged drug abuse yesterday announced they had been granted legal aid to challenge their expulsion from the Olympics.

Exactly a year after Andrew Saxton and Andrew Davies were barred from competing in Barcelona, the pair are preparing for a court case against the British Olympic Association to clear their names and also to obtain possible damages for the harm caused to their personalities and reputations. Unless the association settles, it will be the first time that it has had to defend itself in the English courts.

The scandal in Barcelona, the biggest affecting Britain in the 96 years of the modern Olympics, will probably resurface next year when a civil court will hear the plea of the two British weightlifting champions that they were "subjected to actionable unlawful conduct by the association".

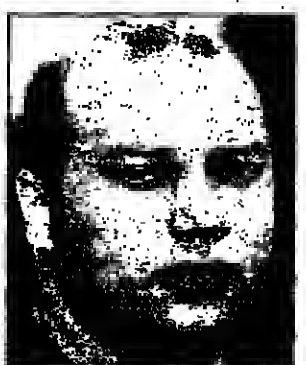
Both competitors were subsequently exonerated by the British Amateur Weightlifters Association and have resumed their sports careers. However, both say they have suffered emotional harm as a result of the experience.

Saxton, in particular, has

been unable to continue regular work as a machinist because of his distress at the experience, although he has resumed weightlifting, retaining his 100kg British title last month.

Edward Grayson, author of *Sport and The Law*, has been engaged as a barrister by the weightlifters' solicitor, Robert Hawes, of the firm Thomas Mallam. Grayson's most formidable witness will be Professor Arnold Beckett, whose 25-year membership of the International Olympic Committee Medical Commission was ended after he had protested that the two weightlifters were incorrectly banned from competing in Barcelona.

Professor Beckett has al-



Saxton: distressed

ways maintained that clenbuterol, the drug for which the competitors were banned from the Games, was not covered as a prohibited substance in out-of-competition testing when they gave urine samples, on July 11, 1992, to a drugs officer of the Sports Council.

Clenbuterol, known as "dopers' delight" because it is both a stimulant and an anabolic agent in animals, was also the drug that was taken last July by Katrin Rabbe, of Germany, the world 100 metres and 200 metres champion.

It is banned in Germany, but not in Britain, as a drug for treating asthma, a condition from which Saxton suffers. He gave clenbuterol to his friend, Davies, from Swansea, the 1990 world championship heavyweight silver medal-winner, when he complained of a "tight chest".

Saxton, 26, the Commonwealth champion, from Oxford, said yesterday that the effect of the expulsion still haunts both weightlifters who suffer from feelings of "humiliation".

"Since I was made redundant last November, I have had a few temporary jobs but it is very difficult for me to concentrate," he said. "Obviously, I have got plans for the

future but they have been put off until this thing is settled. However, I would like to defend my Commonwealth title next year.

"At least once a day someone comes up to me in Oxford and wants to know if I will be able to compete again. I know I am free to lift, but I do want everyone else to know that I have been exonerated."

He said that he and Davies want "the world to know that we should have lifted at Barcelona and a full statement of our innocence to be given". He emphasised that he was more interested in this declaration than in any financial compensation.

Grayson, the president of the newly-formed British Association for Sport and the Law (Bawla), will no doubt point out that Saxton has undergone medical treatment for asthma and that he declared at the time of giving the urine sample that he was taking treatment.

The BOA will probably try to get Bawla and the Sports Council to join them in defending the action. The council has been "surprised" that Bawla did not suspend the pair arguing that clenbuterol is covered by a catch-all phrase "and related compounds" in the drug testing protocol.

## Richards' final still on course

BY ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

ONLY the most fanciful of cricketing romantics would have dared believe it possible that Vivian Richards could crown his last season of county cricket with a NatWest Trophy final for Glamorgan against Somerset. Such perfect endings simply do not happen in the real world.

But yesterday's semi-final draw sustained the prospect. Richards' past and present counties were kept apart and, although nothing can be assumed, both will be favourites to win and set the stage for the master's farewell.

Somerset, who had Richards in their side last time they won the NatWest in 1983, can be well fancied to defeat Warwickshire. The problem for the dream ticket could lie with Richards' adopted Glamorgan, who travel to Hove.

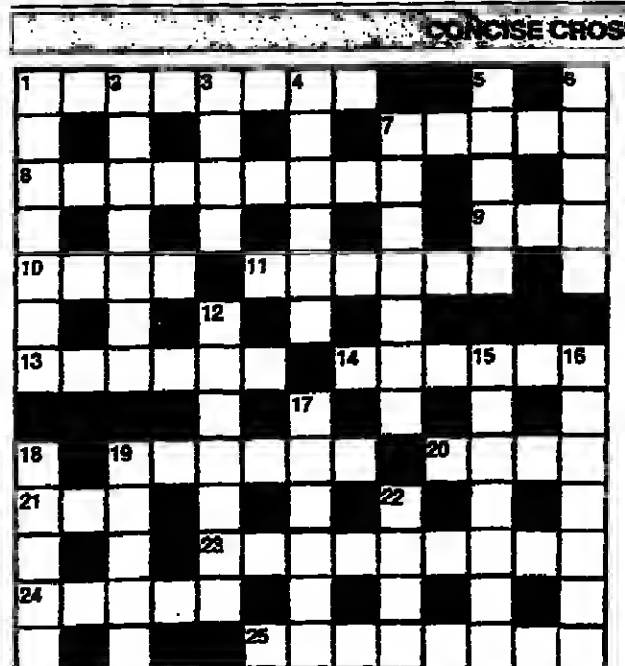
Sussex have now eliminated the last two winners of the NatWest, Hampshire and Northamptonshire, playing cricket of great vigour and conviction. However, they are equally capable, as they have too often shown in previous high-pressure occasions, of stunning ineptitude, an afflict-

ion their supporters will be hoping they avoid on what will be the club's biggest day for some years.

Wells, the captain, quite rightly believes that opponents should now fear them more than vice-versa, but no team in the country can travel with more confidence than Glamorgan. No trophies have gone to Wales for 24 years and Glamorgan have never once won a limited-overs competition, but lying second in the championship and top of the Sunday League, an unimaginable feat is within reach and Hugh Morris, the captain, admits: "From the position we have created, it would be terribly disappointing to end up winning nothing."

Warwickshire must make do without fast bowler Alan Donald, now heading home to South Africa, for their tie, in which victory for Somerset would ensure a high-profile retirement for that most low-profile of players, Chris Tavare.

Australians stroll on, page 38  
England women reach World Cup final, page 38



### CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 3167

#### ACROSS

- 1 Ohio capital (8)
- 7 Not asleep (5)
- 8 Contamination (9)
- 9 Wet earth (3)
- 10 Trolley bus (4)
- 11 Debt guarantor (6)
- 13 "Head" (6)
- 14 Subtly suggested (6)
- 19 Oscillate (6)
- 20 Small pond (4)
- 21 Record success (3)
- 23 Foot treatment (9)
- 24 Persecutor of weak (5)
- 25 Finally (2,3,3)

#### SOLUTIONS TO NO 3160

- ACROSS: 7 Slap 8 On the mat 9 Tennis 10 Birnie  
11 Chad 12 Majority 15 Spectrum 17 Sexy 18 Switch 21 Oxford 22 Serenade 23 Time
- DOWN: 1 Blue chip 2 Opened 3 Consumer 4 Stub 5 Bear-  
or 6 Palm 13 Jamboree 14 Taxi rank 16 Cutler  
17 Safety 19 When 20 Head

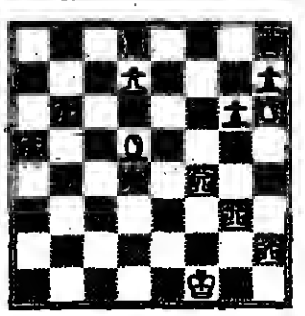
#### DOWN

- 1 Ratchet windlass (7)
- 2 Wycliffe follower (7)
- 3 Loose rugby scrum (4)
- 4 Sole (6)
- 5 MIB (weather) (5)
- 6 Decompression sickness (5)
- 7 Anjou dynasty (7)
- 12 Speech facility (7)
- 15 Pair (7)
- 16 Held up (7)
- 17 Food allowance (6)
- 18 Old Yemen (5)
- 19 Wall step (5)
- 22 Clothes pest (4)

By Raymond Keene

This position is from the game Hodgson - Plaskett, Watson, Farley & Williams/City of London Corporation Chess Challenge, 1991. White to play and win.

To book your seat for The Times World Chess Championship match between Garry Kasparov and Nigel Short ring Simpsons-in-the-Strand on 071-636 9112. A ticket booked before the end of July will include a complimentary lunch at Simpsons.

Solution on page 35  
Championship Chess, page 7

By Philip Howard

#### DILUVY

- a. A flood
- b. A sweetheart or darling
- c. A garden flower

#### EUPHUIST

- a. An optimist
- b. A precious verbalist
- c. The player of a euphonium

#### SEAVY

- a. Overlooking the sea
- b. Covered with rushes
- c. A cv

#### SLANGAM

- a. An American ballgame
- b. A Japanese vegetable
- c. A lanky person

Answers on page 35

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